



# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## PHILIPPINE BILL

PASSED BY HOUSE

Washington, June 25.—At 8 o'clock tonight, after a long and arduous session, and of a debate lasting night and day for a week, the house passed the Philippine bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 141 to 57, with the exception of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats. The minority substituted for the bill a resolution for the establishment of a temporary government in the islands, their permanent independence as soon as a stable government could be established was defeated by 95 to 126.

The debate during the day was at times of a lively character. The Democrats offered a multitude of amendments, but all were voted down, including one offered by Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, to prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude in the islands. The greatest interest attached to an amendment offered by Mr. McCall (Republican, of Massachusetts), to the effect that the bill declare the policy of the United States to be to leave the islands to the Filipinos for self-government and pledging the faith of the United States to grant them self-government. He supported the amendment in an eloquent speech and the Democrats challenged their political adversaries to declare their future policy. Mr. Grover of Ohio, and Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, said it was unwarranted to engage the future by making such a declaration now and the latter quoted Governor Taft as saying that such a promise now would tend to increase the pacification of the islands. The amendment was lost, 89 to 128. It was a strict party vote, except for Mr. McCall and Mr. Littlefield of Maine, who voted with the Democrats for the amendment.

Before the consideration of the Philippine bill was resumed today, the house, by a vote of 232 to 10, adopted the conference report on the isthmian canal bill, thus accepting in toto the senate bill. The bill now goes to the president.

The substitute for the senate Philippine civil government bill differs from the bill as it passed the senate in many minor particulars, but principally in the following:

The house substitute provides for a complete system of civil government, with a legislature to consist of two houses, one of which shall be composed of the people, and the other of the assembly elected by the Filipino people. The senate bill contained no such provision. The legislature is to be chosen after the existing insurrection in the Philippines shall have been completely suppressed and the peace shall have been established therein, and the fact certified to the president by the Philippine commission.

The house substitute also amends the "bill of rights" enumerated in the senate measure and adds to the number of issues which can be appealed to the courts. The house measure defines with greater detail than the senate the rights of citizenship of those residing in the islands, and provides that all residents shall receive the protection from the United States government as is accorded to citizens of the United States.

One of the most important differences between the senate and house bills is that relating to coinage. The senate provided a silver standard somewhat in extension and modification of that in existence. The house measure provides a gold standard system, with the gold dollar of the United States as the standard unit of value for the island. The main coin is to be the piece of silver, but of a gold value, and this is to be divided into subsidiary pieces of money bearing devices emblematic of American sovereignty. Provision is also made for a system of paper currency, banks and for a complete financial system, the details being different from those in the senate measure, although following the same general lines. In dealing with the grant of franchises, the house bill places many more restrictions on such grants than the senate bill. This restriction is in the form of a provision making the interest rate 4 1/2 per cent, the house 5 per cent. Both measures contain extended provisions relative to timber lands, and the internal improvements and for two delegate commissioners chosen by the Filipino people to represent them in Washington and have the privilege of the floor of the house.

## WHAT CONGRESS HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

By Associated Press. Washington, June 25.—The work of congress is not practically closed so that it is possible to sum up the record of what has been accomplished during the past seven months, which constitute the first session of the fifty-seventh congress. The session has been marked by exceptional business activity, with many questions of far-reaching interest attending. With the exception of the Cuban reciprocity bill, most of the larger legislation enacted has been of a temporary or emergency character, or will become such before the session closes. Notable among these larger measures is the isthmian canal bill, which consummates the efforts of a half century to link together the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. Aside from its national and international importance this bill probably involves a larger sum of money than any other measure of the session, and its passage has been a single understanding by the government outside of war expenditures.

The Philippine civil government bill is another measure of far-reaching importance, extending to our remote possession a national government, together with coinage, currency, banking, corporation, timber and homestead laws.

Among the other important general laws enacted are those relating to the revenue taxes; extending and making more effective the Chinese exclusion laws; establishing a tariff for goods to and from the Philippines; extending the charter of national banks for twenty years; establishing a permanent census office; restricting the sale of oleomargarine by placing a high tax on imitation butter; providing a consular diplomatic service for Cuba; establishing an extensive system by which the government will aid in the irrigation of the arid sections of the west.

The repeal of the war revenue taxes reduced taxation \$73,350,000, and is said to be the largest single reduction of taxation ever made in this country. By this step the last of the taxes imposed at the beginning of our war with Spain are wiped out. The Philippine tariff act imposes 75 per cent. of the Dingley tariff rates on articles coming from the Philippines to the United States, and also imposes on articles entering the Philippines from the United States the rates of duties established by the Philippine commission. The oleomargarine act results from several years' agitation and places a tax of 10 cents a pound on

substances colored to imitate butter.

The irrigation act is of special importance to the development of the west. It creates an irrigation fund in the treasury department into which is to be paid the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the arid states. This fund in turn is to be used in storing water and establishing irrigation systems, the irrigation sections to be open to homesteaders, who are to be charged a proportionate share of the cost of the improvement.

The Chinese exclusion law continues exclusion until otherwise provided by law, and also applies the exclusion "to the island territory under the jurisdiction of the United States."

Aside from these important laws there are a number of other measures of general importance which have passed one or both houses, but have not progressed to the final stage. These include the anti-anarchy legislation, which grew out of the assassination of President McKinley. Bills restricting anarchy and throwing safeguards about the president have passed both houses, but it has been impossible to reach an agreement in conference, so that the subject goes over until next December.

A bill giving statehood to Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, known as the new territories bill, passed the house and the senate has determined to take up the matter early in the next session.

The ship subsidy bill secured early attention in the senate, but the end of the session has come without the measure being reported to the house. As it passed the senate, the bill grants subsidies to steam and sailing vessels of American build. In the house it has been deemed desirable to let the subject go over until the short session, when it is expected that a bill on the subject will be reached and urged to passage.

A bill passed by the senate, and likely to become a law, changes the marine hospital service to a national health bureau and gives the bureau larger powers and facilities for co-operating with the state health authorities in quarantine and health affairs.

The bill to establish a cable between the United States, Hawaii and the Philippines was retired by defeat in the house.

The bill for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people passed the house practically by a unanimous vote, but in the senate has received little attention and is not likely to pass.

The house passed a bill relating to the immigration laws, modifying and amending these laws relating to important changes. It has been reported to the senate, but there is not much prospect of its passage at this session. The bill defining the meaning of conspiracy in injunction cases, passed the house of representatives, but has not much impression in the senate. On the other hand, the senate passed an important measure creating a department of commerce, to be headed over by a cabinet officer, but it has made no progress in the house.

Another bill of interest to the commercial world is the pure food measure, which was drafted by the pure food congress, and after extended hearings from the house committee on commerce.

The speaker bill probably was the most important financial measure which has been brought before congress. After much discussion and several conferences, it has gone over for consideration until next December. Another financial measure, known as the Hill bill, providing for the coinage of subsidiary silver and for the retirement of the present standard silver dollar, has passed the house, but has not been acted on in the senate.

Among the other important measures of general legislation not yet enacted as laws are the following:

To prevent the sale of firearms, opium and intoxicating liquors to the natives of certain of the Pacific islands; to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service and to provide for the retirement of its officers; to fund the debt of the Puerto Rico appropriation \$200,000 for the relief of the volcano sufferers at Martinique; authorizing the erection of buildings on United States military reservations; regulating the introduction of English game birds for the purpose of propagation; providing for the protection of game in Alaska; such as caribou, moose, etc.; refunding the balance of the legacy tax paid by charitable, benevolent and eleemosynary institutions.

The amount of appropriations for the session will run unusually high, owing in part to the amount required to build the isthmian canal. When Mr. Cannon submitted a general estimate of appropriations a few weeks ago, he made the total up to that time \$691,445,000, since then the canal bill has passed, and the estimate has been increased to \$699,000,000 for the franchise, and enough more for the rights of Columbia and for beginning the work to carry the total up to \$50,000,000.

The entire cost of the undertaking is approximately \$184,000,000. Mr. Cannon's estimate also omitted contracts for future expenditure included in the omnibus public buildings bill, the omnibus currency bill, and other bills.

Among the various other bills which carry the total for the session, figuring in these future amounts, almost, if not quite, up to the billion dollar mark. The appropriation bills have contained little general legislation, being confined chiefly to the regular needs of the various branches of the government. The naval bill provided for an addition of two armored cruisers, two battleships and two gunboats to the navy, and a provision is still in controversy as to whether one of each class of these ships shall be built in government yards.

There have been several investigations during the session which have attracted much attention. An investigation of conditions in the Philippines, conducted by the Philippine commission, has led to the examination of many witnesses high in the conduct of civil and military affairs in the islands. Another senate inquiry has related to the condition of affairs in Cuba, especially as to sugar. In the house sensational charges made in connection with the purchase of the Danish West Indian islands led to an investigation, which disclosed the groundless nature of the charges.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 30.—During the evening session of the house, Representative Payne, of the floor leader of the majority, introduced a resolution for a sine die adjournment on July 1. The hour was left blank, and Mr. Payne explained that the hour would not be fixed by the ways and means committee, to whom the resolution was referred, until the senate had acted on the conference report on the Philippine bill.

## THE CONFERENCE REPORT WAS ADOPTED

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 30.—With final adjournment probable tomorrow, the house worked under high pressure from noon today until far into the night. As a preliminary, several resolutions were adopted to grease the legislative wheels. The rule providing for the printing of conference reports before consideration was suspended until the end of the session, and a resolution was adopted making a motion to suspend the rules in order at any time. The house then got down to business.

The conference report on the Philippine civil government bill, which is considered the last obstacle in the way of adjournment, was adopted by a strict party vote, with the single exception of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats. A partial report on the general deficiency appropriation bill was adopted, and after a protracted session, the house by a vote of 118 to 101, adopted the senate amendment to appropriate \$500,000 for the Buffalo exposition, and then sent the bill back to conference. The senate amendments to appropriate \$160,000 for the Charleston exposition and \$1,000,000 for the Hawaiian fire bubonic plague awards were defeated. A number of bills were passed under suspension of the rules.

Subsequently, at the night session, the house reversed itself and assented to the senate amendment making an appropriation for the Charleston exposition.

At 5:30 the house took a recess until 8 p. m.

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee on insular affairs, presented the conference report on the Philippine bill.

The statement follows:

"There were three important points of difference between the two houses, namely, the provisions in the house bill for a legislature; another in relation to lands; and another in relation to coinage. The senate recedes from its disagreement to the provision for a legislature and agrees to withdraw an amendment providing that within two years after the census provided for in the house bill has been completed, if, in the meanwhile, a condition of general peace and good order shall have prevailed, the president shall order the Philippine commission to call a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly of the people of that portion of the islands not inhabited by Moros and Pagan tribes, which shall be known as the Philippine assembly."

"As to the qualification of voters, the power of the assembly and of the legislature and the qualifications of the members of the assembly, the senate has agreed subsequently to the house provision. This also provides for two commissioners to be elected by the people of the islands, to be known as the Philippine assembly."

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Mr. Jones of Virginia, the ranking minority member of the insular committee, declared that this statement did not cover one-tenth of the changes made. Yet, he said, the house was expected to vote on the report. There was, he insisted, no need for any urgent haste. He expressed the opinion that the substitute as agreed to by the conferees was an improvement over both bills.

Mr. Jones criticized the public land provisions, saying the Philippine commission would have the power to sell or dispose of the public lands before rules and regulations were promulgated. He also criticized the legisla-

## Dark Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and I can truly say that it has done for me what I have not a gray hair in my head."

Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling out of the hair, too.

50c a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest office. Address: J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 30.—The usual provision as agreed to by the conferees, under it, he declared, no man could tell when a popular assemblage would be created.

Mr. Williams of Illinois said if the administration proceeded in good faith it would be five years before there would be a popular assemblage in the islands. In the meantime all the islands and public lands in the islands could be disposed of.

Mr. De Armond of Missouri said the English system had been adopted and was to supplant the American system in our colonies beyond the seas. The other side was in a hurry to afford opportunity for corporations and syndicates to exploit the islands, to the detriment of the people of the Philippines, but for the American exploiters.

Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts said he was willing to state that he hoped in 20 years the Philippines would be capable of self-government and desire independence, and that independence would be secured.

The conference report was adopted, 149 to 82, by a strict party vote, except the Mr. McCall of Massachusetts voted with the Democrats.

At 5:35 the house took a recess until 8 p. m.

## ANOTHER PUGILIST IN THE SENATE

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 30.—Senator Bailey of Texas, assaulted Senator Beveridge of Indiana tonight just after the senate adjournment, and the result was a fight.

The Texas senator was dragged away and separated from his opponent by some of those about the senate. He was very angry and threatened severe punishment.

The episode was the result of a heated controversy which the two senators had during the afternoon, when Senator Beveridge had said that Senator Bailey had no right to be in the senate.

In executive session Senator Beveridge, like other senators who smoke, lighted a cigar and took a seat on the Republican side. He was still sitting there when the senate adjourned. Senator Bailey crossed the aisle and walked through the seats until he was facing Mr. Beveridge.

"Beveridge, I don't want to have any trouble with you, but I want you to withdraw those words which charge me with making an unwarranted attack upon Penfield."

"I don't intend to do that," replied Senator Beveridge, "and there is nothing in my language that you could consider offensive."

"I don't allow anyone to say that I libel a man, and what you do in making the charge. Now, if you won't withdraw the words when I ask you, I'm going to make you withdraw them."

Senator Bailey had been getting angrier and more excited as he talked. He had been sitting down part of the time, leaning against the desk immediately in front of Senator Beveridge. The latter, in reply to Senator Bailey's last remark, still remaining in his chair, said:

"I repeat that I do not intend to insult you and that I have nothing to say to you."

As the words were uttered Senator Bailey threw himself upon Senator Beveridge, who is a man hardly up to the average in physique and seized him by the throat.

The rush was so sudden and fierce that the chair in which Mr. Beveridge was sitting was pushed back against a desk and the desk toppled over. Before the assault could go any further, senators who had been seated near had moved up between the desks. Senator Hansbro of North Dakota, seized Senator Beveridge and Senator Bailey.

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caught by Senator Spooner before the threatened blow landed.

## ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 1.—After a session marked by some of the stormiest debates ever heard in the American congress, the senate adjourned sine die at 5:30 this afternoon.

During the last hours of the session there was a tart debate on the Philippine question, participated in by Messrs. Carmack of Tennessee, Spooner of Wisconsin, Catherston of Texas, McConnas of Maryland and Lodge of Massachusetts.

The conference report on the Philippine government bill was adopted by the senate by a vote of 149 to 82, with the exception of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats.

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only the sum of \$5,000. That said American Smelting and Refining company was organized by the aforesaid defendants for the specific and deliberate purpose of creating a monopoly of the business of smelting and refining gold and silver and other valuable ores and metals as aforesaid, and to substantially engross the same, contrary to the public policy and the laws of the state of Colorado.

Mr. Post makes the charge that these companies "did surrender their properties to the American Smelting and Refining company for the sole purpose of creating a monopoly." He also charges that the prices charged by the American Smelting and Refining company are exorbitant.

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# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## LOCAL

(Friday, June 25.)  
Case of the People v. Miller, the man charged with the murder of a negro in Colorado City, was suddenly terminated yesterday by the physical collapse of the prisoner.  
First Wild Flower excursion given by the Short Line was a great success. Yesterday was a record breaker in the number of tourists to arrive in the city.  
Nearly 200 people went on the Midland Wild Flower excursion yesterday. The people of Colorado Springs are now using 11,000,000 gallons of water a day; this taxes the supply system to the limit and unless greater care is used in irrigation the hours of use must be further limited.  
Sheriff Gilbert yesterday arrested J. H. Baughman, alias Warner, alleged to be an escaped convict from Kansas.

Saturday, June 26.  
Miller murder trial will probably be continued Monday morning.  
Police Officer James E. Burch, who has been missing since Thursday night, is said to be in Victor.

Members of the 50,000 club are now open and being rapidly signed.  
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad is said to be making track arrangements with the Colorado & Southern to run a "Denver Flyer" from its present terminus at Amarillo, Texas, through this city to Denver.

Concert by Midland band at Cheyenne park this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. Lightning at 10 o'clock last night started a fire at the distributing station of the Colorado Springs Electric company.  
City officials intend to prevent Sunday vaudeville performances at Cheyenne park. This is the last day of the Gazette figure puzzle.

Sunday, June 26.  
Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell and Max Morris, three national labor leaders, will be in Colorado Springs on July 11.  
Cripple Creek war has been declared off and the freight and passenger traffic previously in force will be restored July 1.  
Police Officer James Burch is still missing.

Colonel Bacon has sold his beautiful "condale" property in Nevada to Edward W. Genter, of Salt Lake, who intends to make Colorado Springs his home.  
Fifteen physicians who are members of the American Climatological association have arrived at the Antlers.

Promoters of the pie-eating-and-sawdust cake show, by taking advantage of a technicality, have evaded law and will give Sunday exhibitions from July 4 to 10, inclusive, at Cheyenne park, on private property adjoining Prospect lake.  
Colorado State Bar association will hold its fifth annual meeting at the Antlers hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Judge Joseph Sheawalter, of 2023 North Nevada avenue, suffered a broken arm last evening as the indirect result of lightning.  
Promoters of the Garden of the Gods chalet association have issued a statement setting forth the plans for this summer's assembly and appealing for support by purchase of season tickets to the assembly ground or season tickets to the assembly and summer school.

Nearly every prominent business man in the city has now signed the membership roll of the new Business Men's Progressive club.  
Alderman Clark explains the relation of the two reservoirs north of town to the city water supply.

Armour cadets will arrive here Tuesday; there are 20 in the company and 20 in the drum corps.  
An unconfirmed rumor was in circulation on the streets last night to the effect that Police Officer Burch had shot himself in Cripple Creek.

Monday, June 26, 1902.  
Arrangements for the completion of which the Armour cadets will give a public drill for the benefit of the City Christian Endeavor union.  
Two excellent concerts were given yesterday by Stark's orchestra at Broadmoor casino.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Wednesday night at Cheyenne park. Some interest has been caused in local circle by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.  
One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local residents yesterday.  
In a wreck on the Midland near Cascade, F. M. English of this city was killed, two others very seriously injured and many others badly hurt.

Vaudeville performance at Prospect lake yesterday was interrupted by the arrest of the manager for interfering with the erection of a fence. There is a dispute as to their right to use the ground they were on.

(Tuesday, July 1, 1902.)  
Miss Edith De Courcy and Mr. Charles George Baker were married last evening at St. Stephen's Episcopal church.  
Yesterday was the last day for paying water taxes.

Midland band will give a concert at Cheyenne park on Friday afternoon, July 4 and no fireworks will be allowed in the park.  
Vaudeville performances at Prospect lake are suspended until suit against the management is settled.

Ten witnesses were examined in the Miller murder case yesterday afternoon and it is expected that the testimony for the prosecution will all be in by this noon.  
Chess club of the Y. M. C. A. opens its tournament today, the first move to be made at 12:30 p. m.

Miss Anna Roberts is going to Paris to study for grand opera.  
Banks and trust companies of the city will be closed on Friday and Saturday, July 4 and 5.

Concert by Midland band in Alamo park at 7:45 o'clock tonight.  
A letter has been received from General Palmer in which he declines to allow his name to be used in connection with a nomination for governor.

Preparations for dedication of the new edifice of the First Methodist church of this city are about complete.  
The Short Line carried 4,800 people between this city and the Cripple Creek district during the past two days; the Midland also did an immense business.

Funeral of Francis M. English will occur at St. Stephen's church this morning at 10 o'clock.  
Coroner Law yesterday impaneled a jury to inquire into the death of Francis M. English in the wreck on the Midland on Sunday; Little Mary O'Rourke has an excellent chance for recovery; all other victims of the wreck are out of danger.

First session of the fifth annual meeting of the Colorado State Bar association will be held at the Antlers at 2 o'clock today.  
(Wednesday, July 2.)  
Fifth annual convention of the Colorado Bar association opened at the Antlers yesterday. William Travers Jerome, of

New York, delivered the chief address last night.  
Defense in the Miller murder trial sprung a surprise yesterday by pleading insanity in behalf of the prisoner.  
City aldermen will not change water rates to give Colorado City water at same rate as Colorado Springs.  
Residents of Printers home had annual picnic yesterday.  
Socialist party will meet in state convention here next Friday and Saturday.  
Funeral of the late Francis M. English, held yesterday, was largely attended.  
The Eagles Roman carnival at Colorado City opened auspiciously last night.

## STATE

(Friday, June 25.)  
As the result of a quarrel over the picketing of a so-called "unfair" restaurant in Pueblo one of the pickets was shot and killed and a police officer wounded by Jacob Dodgson, son of the proprietor.

Board of directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company met yesterday and decided to suspend payment of dividends on the common stock.

The tenth international Sunday school convention opened its sessions at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Denver, last night. The auditorium was decorated with American and British flags. The greater part of the time was devoted to welcoming speeches and responses.

Sunday, June 26.  
Thunderstorm and flood caused large amount of damage, including the drowning of a large flock of sheep.  
In executive session of the United States senate last night Senator Teller objected to consideration of the nomination of D. C. Bailey of Denver as United States marshal.

Terrible hail storms swept over the northern part of the state yesterday, doing an immense amount of damage to the growing crops.  
Forest fire which have been raging in various parts of the state have been extinguished by the recent heavy rains.

The "Denver Flyer," between Denver and Memphis via the Colorado & Southern and Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf, will start with regular service Monday, July 1.  
First National bank of Denver is about to increase its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

By the overturning of a Treadway car near Elletts gardens in Denver last night a large number of persons were hurt, several seriously.

Monday, June 26, 1902.  
Twelve freight cars of a D. & R. G. train went into the ditch at Glade, between Lakewood and Castle Rock, and an unknown tramp was killed.  
Ernest N. Gray, a prominent mining man in the Cripple Creek district, and formerly from Aspen, committed suicide in Cripple Creek early yesterday morning.

Tuesday, July 1, 1902.  
International Sunday school association held its final session in Denver last night. By unanimous opinion of the supreme court of this state the city of Denver is declared to be entitled to the \$200,000 declared by George W. Clayton for the founding of the Clayton college for boys.

Wednesday, July 2.  
John Olsen, a Denver grocerman, was assaulted and robbed of \$50 and his watch.  
A colored man under arrest in Cripple Creek for pawing a diamond entrusted to his care.

A machine drill invented by G. D. Wadsworth of Cripple Creek is attracting attention in the camp and a match has been arranged with one of the Sullivan drills, to occur July 13.

Under a new contract Cripple Creek will save considerable money by shipping nine carloads of copper from Canon City, were released in Cripple Creek.

## GENERAL

(Friday, June 25.)  
James Fergus, a pioneer of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Montana, who founded the towns of Fergus Falls and Little Falls, in Minnesota, and for whom Fergus county, Mont., was named, is dead at his home near Lewisville, Montana, aged 89 years.

Edward Merfield, proprietor of the Continental hotel in New York city and who was for nine years president of the Hotelmen's association, is dead at Central valley. He was a director and the largest stockholder in the National Citizens bank.

The steamer Dolphin has arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Skagway bringing down from Dawson \$1,000,000 worth of which was taken on in Seattle.  
Systematic search is being made for new placer fields in the Yukon territory.

Annual announcement of the organization of the American steel foundries under a New Jersey charter with an authorized capital of \$40,000,000, half 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and half common, has been made. The new corporation acquires these plants and properties: American Steel Castings company (limited) of Pittsburgh; Leighton and Howard Steel company of St. Louis; Franklin Steel Castings company of Franklin, Pa.; the Sargeant company of Chicago; and the American Steel Foundry company of St. Louis.

Michigan Republican state convention renominated Governor Bliss on the first ballot.  
Separate Republican state conventions were held in Little Rock, Ark., as the result of factional difficulties. One convention nominated Charles D. Greaves of Hot Springs for governor, and the other nominated "arbitrary" dictation of boss rule, known as "Claytonism."

The so-called "regular" convention nominated for governor Harry H. Myers of Missouri county.  
W. B. Bryan last night announced that he was not invited to the Tilden club banquet in New York, adding that if he had been he would have responded explaining why he would not attend a political banquet given in honor of one who twice opposed the Democratic ticket and has never since announced his intention to return to the party.

Yale defeated Harvard in the varsity race at New London.  
The Ohio supreme court directs Governor Nash to appoint a lieutenant-governor. Lieutenant-Governor Nippert was appointed probate judge of Hamilton county.

Saturday, June 26.  
John Sebastian, for many years general

passenger agent of the Rock Island railroad, and one of the best known officials in the west, has been promoted to the position of passenger traffic manager. The appointment will take effect at once and his office will remain in Chicago.

H. H. Hirschfeld, former president of the suspended Merchants' National bank of Helena, has been adjudged bankrupt in the federal court. His liabilities are \$489,499 and assets, \$2,137.

One of the members of the famous Ninth infantry, which arrived on the transport Kilpatrick, left San Francisco for the east yesterday. Colonel C. F. Robe in command. The headquarters of the regiment in its companies will be stationed at Madison barracks, New York, and the other companies at Fort Niagara.

A dispatch from Omaha says the Union Pacific railroad has made a satisfactory agreement with its car builders, but the entire force of machines in that city has been discharged with the exception of 10 men.

A dispatch from Manila says that though there is no positive proof that the four American teachers of Cebu, island of Cebu, who have been missing since June 10, when they started on a day's excursion, have been killed, there is little doubt that they were murdered, as members of the constabulary who killed a man for resisting arrest, found on his person the teachers' watches and a watch which had belonged to Mr. Thomas, one of the teachers referred to.

Heavy hail storm is reported in the vicinity of Greeley, destroying small fruit, breaking windows and doing other damage. The wheat crop was also badly damaged. At Deer Trail a heavy plate glass window was broken by the hail.

Heavy rains are reported from Dallas south to the Gulf, and many sections north, east and west have received plenty of rain. The crops are said to be beyond redemption, but cotton will be saved.

One hundred thousand men employed by the United States Steel corporation will receive a 10 per cent increase in pay, which will increase the annual payroll of the corporation by \$10,000,000.

The wind and rain storm which struck Chicago Tuesday night continued with increased intensity until yesterday afternoon. The only damage reported in Chicago was the burning out of 15 motor cars and water getting into the electric machinery.

Sunday, June 26.  
The Treadway car in California is threatened with destruction by forest fire.

After a conference lasting just five minutes this afternoon the executive committee of the machinists of the United Pacific declared that they would not join the system to quit work before Monday morning; the demands which were presented by the men and refused by the railroad were a 10 per cent increase in salary, reinstatement of all discharged machinists, and no piece work.

George E. Roberts, director of the mint, has been appointed to the position of register, has consummated a deal for the purchase of the Des Moines Leader. The two papers will be combined and issued daily from the Register office.

Oscar H. Roche, a well-known member of the Board of Trade operators, died in Chicago yesterday, of apoplexy, aged 60. He retired two years ago.

Frank Jones, correspondence clerk in the National Commercial bank in New York, has been held for the grand jury, charged with the misappropriation of \$5,000 of the bank's funds.

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Three persons were killed and seven or eight badly injured in a tornado that passed over the country near Indiana, La. and Mississippi yesterday.

John R. Hood, a prominent manufacturer of American, N. Y., died yesterday, aged 94 years. For many years he owned the largest brown factory in the United States.

Eighty-five homes in a new shopping district in San Francisco, Cal., are to be built within a year. The city of San Francisco has been the center of the American Brown company. Since that time he has been engaged in the manufacture of knit goods and sweaters.

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the effect of the strike can be noted.  
Large shipments of pure silver in bars have been made through Laredo, Texas, from New Jersey to the Mexican government mint.

(Tuesday, July 1, 1902.)  
Over 12,000 miners have struck in the Birmingham, Alabama, district. At a recent meeting of the operators and miners the latter demanded an 8-hour day, a pay day every two weeks and 60 cents per ton as the maximum price for mining coal, an increase of five cents.

The strike of the United Mine Workers in the Norfolk & Western coal fields is practically ended. The strikers, with the exception of probably 15 per cent, have returned to work. All train crews on the Norfolk & Western that were laid off owing to the strike, have resumed work.

Transport Summer sailed from Manila 15, for San Francisco, with 250 enlisted men of the Seventeenth infantry, and 77 casualties.

There is a possibility that the four American teachers of Cebu, island of Cebu, who have been missing since June 10, when they started on a day's excursion, have been killed, there is little doubt that they were murdered, as members of the constabulary who killed a man for resisting arrest, found on his person the teachers' watches and a watch which had belonged to Mr. Thomas, one of the teachers referred to.

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## FOREIGN

(Friday, June 25.)  
The Rt. Rev. William Gardener, D. D., bishop of Auckland, is dead. He was born in 1831. He had been bishop of Auckland since 1888, and primate of New Zealand since 1893.

Those around King Edward seem to be astonished at his apparent rapid recovery.  
It is said that the Russian troops have already been withdrawn from Mukden, Manchuria, that Kerin will be evacuated by 1903, and Shang-kai-kwan will be restored to its owners by October.

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# A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

To fail in finding gifts, and still to give.  
To count all trouble ease, all loss as gain;  
To learn in dying as a self to live—  
This dost thou do, and seek thy joy in pain!

Rejoice that not unworthy thou art found  
For Love to touch thee with his hand divine.  
Put off thy shoes, thou art on holy ground;  
Thou standest on the threshold of his shrine.  
But canst thou wait in patience; make no sign,  
And where in power thou fail'st—oh, not in will—  
See sore need served by other hands than thine.  
Hear others gain the thanks that thou wouldst win,  
Yet be all joy? Then hast thou entered in.

—Anna C. Brackett.

"THE town beautiful" is an especial line of work among the many undertakings with such successful results by Women's clubs. The Colorado Springs Federation has adopted and strenuously advocates the movement and a desire to minister to local needs has been ever increasingly shown in the history of the Women's club movement all over the world.

Although as yet in its infancy, the Women's club of Colorado Springs has already accomplished two great pieces of work—first, the very successful "carnival," later, and just completed, the course of lessons on Parliamentary usage. In the first instance, the public library is to be much enriched by the substantial amount of money raised. In the last fifty to seventy women have been enabled to store up knowledge of a very reliable and desirable nature. This auspicious beginning is but a foretaste of what may be expected. Even in this veritable gem of a city, there are abuses to be abolished which will make the Springs, for instance, far cleaner and prettier than it is now. Little things which may seem quite intangible and inconsequential, but, inaugurated here with success, the work will extend over the state, no doubt. Public sentiment is really not such a difficult thing to create.

A good opportunity to pass on a very sensible suggestion should not be missed. It was made by one of the club women as we were walking along North Nevada avenue the other day. She espied what appeared to be a pretty weed and called my attention to it. On inquiry I learned that it was the "town beautiful." Children love it—that menace to lawns and gardens. No spot of ground is exempt from this pest, for pest it surely is, for, if allowed to grow, it does with such great rapidity, it chokes out desirable plant life.

When young the thistle is easily pulled up as the root is a straight one. So this philanthropic woman has offered her children a reward of two cents for every root pulled up. It occurred to me it would be a good plan to pass this on in the interest of "the town beautiful." Children love to be busy now that the long vacation days have come, particularly, when there's some little incentive in the way of reward.

As so many would-be funny people have sought to make club women and their clubs a laughing-stock, women will enjoy reading what the editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette has to say about the delegates attending the Biennial meeting of the Federation of Women's clubs at Los Angeles. (It's all true.)

"These women did not ring up cocktails every morning before breakfast; neither did they go down and line up at the various hotel bars for morning drinks, as do the men who attend political conventions. These fair dames did not follow up the morning cocktails with high-balls and beer throughout the day; they did not sit up and play poker half the night, nor get off into rooms and tell questionable stories; nor did they out and size up the town after midnight. The women were infinitely better than the men in every way. The nicest thing in the world is a nice woman. These 6,000 who met in the Pacific coast had earned an outing and had a right to have and have a good time, even if they smashed the bank accounts of 8,000 old codgers at the women have much more to do but to sit around and grow about it."

Appropos of the declaration of President Jordan of Stanford university in defense of "co-educational marriage," does not co-education lead to marriage? Certainly it may, and fortunately so. No better marriages can be made than those founded on common interests and intellectual companionship. It is part of the legitimate function of higher education to prepare women, as well as men, for happy and successful lives.

It is stated that a reporter of the San Francisco call proceeded to Africa to investigate the number of matches made at the Stanford university, and found that the young people followed the illustrious example set by their faculty. President Jordan was a Cornell man, and he married a Cornell woman. Professor Miller first met his wife at the University of Michigan. Professors Smith and Barnes each married a Stanford university woman, and there are others. The writer in the Call enumerated about 25 marriages contracted between Stanford young men and women. These colleagues have set up their homes in the west and in the east. One couple are living in South Africa. Another heroically withstood the Boxer siege in China. Two homes have been bereft by death: in one the wife was taken, in the other the husband.

In winding up the story of these Stanford marriages the Call says: "But the sad stories are very, very few, and the happy ones are very, very many."

Does co-education lead to marriage? "Certainly it may," replies Dr. Jordan, "and fortunately so."

And, judging from the Stanford matches Dr. Jordan is entirely right.

Mrs. Sarah F. Hamilton, of Saco, Me., at the annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage association the other day, gave some amusing reminiscences of the early days of women's clubs in that town, says the Woman's Journal. For a long time no woman would hear of having a club. At last Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz succeeded in organizing the "Diaz Educational Union." It was disrespectedly called "Dizzy Union," and was supposed to

exist chiefly to induce women to put out their laundry work. It was also suspected of leanings toward woman suffrage, and most of the women were afraid to join it till the Saco Woman Suffrage club was formed. Then, when they found that there was a suffrage club, and that the union was not a laundry, they screwed up courage to join the union. And now they have gone forward, the union is full of equal suffrage sentiment, and will still offer radical ideas that used to belong especially to the suffrage club.

The best portrait of Susan B. Anthony—some say the only one that does her justice—is exhibited in George Brodhead's gallery, Rochester, Miss. Anthony's city. It is by Sarah J. Eddy, of Providence, R. I., and represents Miss Anthony as she looked when her 80th birthday was celebrated, June 15, 1900, at Washington, when she laid down the burden as president of the National Woman Suffrage association. She is seated on the platform in the garnet velvet gown that she is said to have worn as president for more than a score of years. This alone is a wonderful record for a gown, and shows what an economist a true suffragist can be. Everyone who has seen her will testify that Miss Anthony always appears to have on a brand new gown, and its freshness is accentuated by a beautiful flick of her old lace and cuffs. It is her uniform, as it were, and a noble presence is fitly adorned by the clothes she wears, whether they be new or merely carefully preserved. Miss Anthony is not wonderful of the value of costly dress, Quaker though her ancestry and birth were in old South Adams. The portrait, however, is also a picture for it represents the procession of children before her, each dropping a rose in her lap, and she is shown holding a little lad, who looks at her admiringly. This is a rather spectacular scheme, but it is much praised. —Springfield Republican.

**Men's Views of Women.**  
A man can keep another person's secret better than his own. A woman, on the contrary, keeps her secret, though she tells all others. —La Bruyere.  
"I like women," said a clear-headed man of the world, "they are so finished. They finish society, manners, language. Even in conversation they are charming. They embellish trifles. —Emerson.  
It is a misfortune for a woman never to be loved, but it is a humiliation to be loved no more. —Montaigne.  
There are twenty-four hours in a day, and not a moment in the twenty-four hours in which a woman may not change her mind. —De Finon.

People dearly love a hero who can do a fine thing and keep still about it, and they will always take care of him. Once in the dreadfully demoralized condition of the army of the Potomac, when hostilities had almost ceased outside the quarrelling over officers, there was said to have been a big meeting in New York, during which one of the "Kers" (the "town beautiful") Children love it—that menace to lawns and gardens. No spot of ground is exempt from this pest, for pest it surely is, for, if allowed to grow, it does with such great rapidity, it chokes out desirable plant life.

When young the thistle is easily pulled up as the root is a straight one. So this philanthropic woman has offered her children a reward of two cents for every root pulled up. It occurred to me it would be a good plan to pass this on in the interest of "the town beautiful." Children love to be busy now that the long vacation days have come, particularly, when there's some little incentive in the way of reward.

As so many would-be funny people have sought to make club women and their clubs a laughing-stock, women will enjoy reading what the editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette has to say about the delegates attending the Biennial meeting of the Federation of Women's clubs at Los Angeles. (It's all true.)

"These women did not ring up cocktails every morning before breakfast; neither did they go down and line up at the various hotel bars for morning drinks, as do the men who attend political conventions. These fair dames did not follow up the morning cocktails with high-balls and beer throughout the day; they did not sit up and play poker half the night, nor get off into rooms and tell questionable stories; nor did they out and size up the town after midnight. The women were infinitely better than the men in every way. The nicest thing in the world is a nice woman. These 6,000 who met in the Pacific coast had earned an outing and had a right to have and have a good time, even if they smashed the bank accounts of 8,000 old codgers at the women have much more to do but to sit around and grow about it."

Appropos of the declaration of President Jordan of Stanford university in defense of "co-educational marriage," does not co-education lead to marriage? Certainly it may, and fortunately so. No better marriages can be made than those founded on common interests and intellectual companionship. It is part of the legitimate function of higher education to prepare women, as well as men, for happy and successful lives.

It is stated that a reporter of the San Francisco call proceeded to Africa to investigate the number of matches made at the Stanford university, and found that the young people followed the illustrious example set by their faculty. President Jordan was a Cornell man, and he married a Cornell woman. Professor Miller first met his wife at the University of Michigan. Professors Smith and Barnes each married a Stanford university woman, and there are others. The writer in the Call enumerated about 25 marriages contracted between Stanford young men and women. These colleagues have set up their homes in the west and in the east. One couple are living in South Africa. Another heroically withstood the Boxer siege in China. Two homes have been bereft by death: in one the wife was taken, in the other the husband.

In winding up the story of these Stanford marriages the Call says: "But the sad stories are very, very few, and the happy ones are very, very many."

Does co-education lead to marriage? "Certainly it may," replies Dr. Jordan, "and fortunately so."

And, judging from the Stanford matches Dr. Jordan is entirely right.

Mrs. Sarah F. Hamilton, of Saco, Me., at the annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage association the other day, gave some amusing reminiscences of the early days of women's clubs in that town, says the Woman's Journal. For a long time no woman would hear of having a club. At last Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz succeeded in organizing the "Diaz Educational Union." It was disrespectedly called "Dizzy Union," and was supposed to

tional element in politics was quite unduly developed as it was, without the introduction of women, it must have been an aggravation to the bright young college women, who had never been so carried away by their emotions as to indulge in political parties. The one college debating societies, to be opposed with so irrelevant an objection. In the first place, they were not asking for seats in parliament. In the second, as the Springfield Republican truly says, "Mr. Lecky should know that with respectable women in the house of commons no man would ever say 'damn.' —Woman's Journal.

"Quite 10 years ago we of the west thought that the problem of co-education



**TAFFETA SHIRTWAIST SUIT.**  
One of the popular creations in black and white checked skirt and blouse are trimmed with bands of black taffeta. Small crocheted buttons and medallions of lace.

tion had been definitely settled for us that it had been buried under years of solid womanly achievement; but of late, alas and alack—a reaction has set in against co-education, just as in certain quarters a reaction has set in against democracy and the rights of man.

Deep below the surface there is a threefold reason for the opposition to co-education which flares up intermittently in the University of Chicago, the State University of California, and the Stanford university; the three great co-educational institutions in the country always excepting the University of Michigan, where there seems never to be any question of the fact that co-education of men and women together is the most natural as well as the most beneficial to both, like co-raising, co-feeding, co-living in general.

The first source of opposition is to be found in the university faculty. No co-educational institution, so far as I know, has an adequate number of women on its faculty. Some of them have been found in the University of California has none.

"The second cause of opposition was not known in the under-pioneer days. As wealth and leisure grow, the young community, there arises a class of fashionable element, and this class almost invariably sends its sons to college and its daughters to finishing schools. The sons are not, as a rule, the brightest students in the university, but wealth and position give them a prominent place in the little college universe, and the ladies—since the college world is much like the big one outside—run after these stately, gift youths, who reflect the opinions of their mothers and sisters, considering it highly improper that a girl should go to college, or, if she must, that she should go to a place more noted for its college plays and daisy chains than for the value of its degrees.

"I know of no better test of the working of co-education than the testimony of those who have been trained in this school. A few years ago letters were sent to 180 married women, all college graduates, with the question, 'Do you regret that you went to college?' 128 of them answered, 'No,' and 52 answered, 'Yes.' Of the 128 who answered, 108 were in favor of co-education, and 20 were not. In favor of co-education for their daughters believed in it for their sons, and were cheerfully willing to sacrifice the daughters of other women that their sons might have the advantage of such association." —(Mabel) "Lure Craft on 'Advantages of Co-education.'"

Flower in the crannied wall,  
I pluck you out of the crannies—  
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,  
Little flower—but if I could understand  
What you are, root and all, and all  
In all.

I would know what God and man lay  
In all.

—Alfred Tennyson.

Coral is the specially chic color in millinery and dress modes. It is a trifle strong for a dress to be worn in the daylight, except as it comes in the new thin materials. For these the coral has been so "thinned," the tone is a suggestion rather than a conviction. For those who must have some hue of violet, in spite of the shock at learning that royal purple is not purple at all, and therefore not royal, there are lovely "thinned" colors which are suited perfectly to simple afternoon gowns.

Pin-plaiting is in again for the making up of thin, lightweight woollens. Pastie crinoline is also these tiny tuckings, they are too trying for figures at all. For those who prefer a change to the familiar tuck, the narrowest of silk braid may be used in a harmonious or contrasting color. It is interesting and odd that the effect is nearly the same as the tuck.

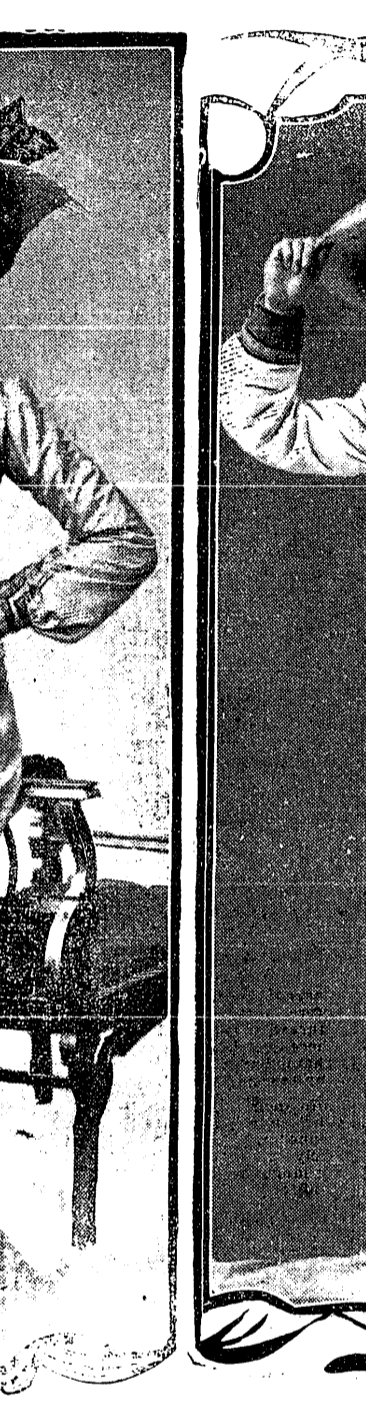
White silk braid and mohair are also used on these soft woollen gowns. Other testers prefer soft velvets—that is, those of the material itself. In just as well to know that these braid cannot be matched readily, if at all, in the shops. Women have them dyed especially for trimming their own dresses. There are some dry shops in New York which make a specialty of matching ladies' gowns with any sort of trimming desired, no matter how delicate the hue. These shops are havens, after the weary searching for trimmings that matched of former years. The necessity for giving time to such details is another reason why all "seasons" are earlier than formerly.

With the pompadour style is used in the design par excellence for the heavy embroidery in colors this year. This is after the style and design of the beautiful Mme. de Pompadour, which suited her delicate beauty and worthy of preservation in the annals of fashion and of being reproduced. The genuine pompadour design is in small pink and blue flowers upon a white ground, with a bit of gold. Like everything else, many variations of this style are made and the original is recognized with difficulty, though there is always a general character remaining.

Nothing but the delicate colors are used in the pompadour designs. It may be pale pink upon a pale green ground, or pink may be combined with pale green upon white, or there may be blue and pink upon a pale blue ground; there is a bit of gold introduced—and this is Parisian, if not pompadour—a bit of black, which brings out the beauty of the delicate colors, a few knots here or a delicate line there. And few people would say the last condition of the pompadour style was not better than the first.

With the pompadour there is the continued use of the Persian designs, the combination of many rich and beautiful shades in direct contrast to the more delicate tints of the pompadour embroidery, and with a more decided note of the gold frequently. The conventionalized palm

**A NETAMINE GOWN.** For afternoon use has an eon coat, the trained skirt. Beige is the color of the peculiar trimming, and a shape of which is disguised by both of etamine and moire. The bands are stitched only at the outer edges. The five on the bottom of the skirt are not an uncommon trimming. The one extending from belt to hem is new. The four below the waist, pointed back and front, are a manifestation of the new mode, which requires more or less trimming below the belt. The five bands on the coat, pointed upward, give a cachet to the mode not to be vanquished, the long bell sleeves with more bands of beige complete the gown, which is worn over a blouse of white foulard with Irish guipure inset, writes Margery Daw.



**WHITE PIQUE YACHTING SUIT.**  
One of the daintiest models of the season. The sailor collar in red is finished with a dainty bow, the shield and cuff being worked in white embroidery.

ing to grapes on spring chapeaux and curtains on those of autumn. These little volcanic disturbances of nature's laws in the world of millinery startle us no longer, but even the most blasé woman will feel a twinge of surprise at the first glimpse of a hat trimmed with raisins!

Such a "creation" was worn at a matinee the other day, and it sailed down the aisle with an air of fashionable self-possession and stylish complacency to one of the choice seats in the parquet. It was a pale blue straw on the shepherdess order, and there was no meager little bunch of raisins arranged amid the friendly shelter of ribbon loops and ends, but a profuse disposition of bunches—the regular dessert layer, half-by-the-pound variety—in full public view on the top of the crown.

It is surprising how long the habit back retains its prestige. In spite of the almost universal attempt on the part of the dressmaker for the last year to introduce more elaborate skirts, a good many of them admit that they expect to see the habit back, or at least, a skirt with only a bit of fulness in the back, worn all spring. Certainly, close hip effects will not go out until the summer brings in very light skirts, and many foulards are made up perfectly plain over the hips, but there is an attempt to outline a yoke on skirts by a few circular pleats or corded shirring a few inches below the waist line. This idea is newer than pleats running up the skirt, and is likely to "go." The skirt is cut circular and falls in charming folds.

It looks as if there would be a return of the short shoulder cape. Several have been worn at Nice, and the dressmakers are showing pretty designs among their new models. They are charmingly made of tucked or shirred taffeta. One has a shirred yoke ending in a ruffle about the shoulders, with a second shirred piece making a ruffle ending at the waist.

Among the trinkets for feminine adornment at the jewellers is a brooch in the form of a tortoise, with back of an iridescent enamel encircled with diamonds and diamond-mounted appendages. The body of another of these ultra-modern gemmed tortoise brooches is a mass of small olivines mounted in gold, with a surrounding circle of diamonds, the brilliancy of which contrasts effectively with the rich green of the olivines. Diamonds form the appendages and rubies the eyes. A huge grasshopper is resplendent with wings, gold legs and ruby eyes.

Tailor gowns in semi-transparent materials are the smartest fads of the moment. Black and colored etamines are used for them, stout silk linings giving the requisite "body" for such airy textiles.

leaf is seen in some of the more beautiful designs, that familiar effect which is always beautiful.

Fashion fully justifies her reputation for capriciousness this season. Hats are trimmed with flowers and fruits that would defy the most erudite botanist to identify them and which Mother Nature herself would fail to recognize as reproductions of her original handiwork, says the Inter-Ocean.

But it is not the queer, unnatural colorings of the flowers and fruits that surprise one so much as the eccentricity of some of the garnitures considered the "correct thing" on hats. We have grown accustomed to brown roses, blue chrysanthemums, and green poppies; to raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, and cherries in all stages of their ripen-

ment. One of the most exquisite pieces is a miniature, 15 inches high of the Venus de Milo. An original study of Raphael in ivory, which is also very beautiful, is the property of George W. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt says that the taste for ivory carving is growing in this country. He is a special admirer of Japanese art, and believing that the grafting of the American on the Japanese idea may develop a new era in ivory carving, he has imported from the mikado's country three expert artists in ivory.

The first of these Japanese, Momi by name, came to New York and many objections had to be overcome before Mr. Vanderbilt was able to secure him. The boy was but 19 years old, and his parents were in doubt as to whether it was best to trust him so far away from home. Then the Japanese officials interposed a demand: for the Japanese government protects and tests the art of carving, and no artist is permitted to go abroad with a sculpture—Philadelphia North American.

**Some Summer Desserts.**  
With strawberries at their best, price the home-raised strawberry shortcake one of the most delicious and easy to make, and one that with little trouble to the maker brings out in all its perfection the delicious flavor of the strawberry. It is a good idea to have a box of strawberries and some cream to make over them the very best of these eggs with out boiling and these raspberries may be used in the same way. A housewife who has had no time to make a cake for years, declares that nothing finer ever comes to her table than the berries prepared in this way, the color and flavor is perfect and it yet the trouble and expense is small.

For strawberry house-hull a box of ripe fruit, sprinkle a cup of sugar over them on a flat dish, allow to stand for half an hour, wash and rub through the fruit sieve and make in a quart of water of gelatin or a large tablespoonful of the granulated dissolved in hot water, it first being covered with cold water, put the bowl in a pan of cracked ice and stir until the mixture begins to thicken, which it will not take long. Whip half a pint of cream stir this in, then put in mound, pour in ice and salt and let stand for several hours. If a rich butter is used, add the cream put in a small deep bowl and a double wheeled beater used, one minute should suffice to make it stiff enough to cut.

**Coffee Plumage.** Mix in the double boiler a cup and a half of sugar, coffee half a cup of milk, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of granulated gelatin. Reserve half the sugar. Stir in the stiffened whites and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn into a mold first dipped in ice water, put aside and serve with cream. Or, if desired, something more elaborate, arrange the gelatin in a reserve half the sugar, while the other ingredients are heating beat this with the yolks of three eggs into which stir the boiling mixture, return to the boiler, and stir until it begins to thicken. Remove from the fire. Stir in the stiffened whites and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn into a mold first dipped in ice water, put aside and serve with cream. 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# The Gazette's Special Letter From the National Capital

(BY J. A. BRECKONS.)

Washington, D. C., June 24.—During the stay of General Leonard Wood in the capital, he has been the guest of the president, and the two have been keeping bachelor's hall in the White house. The alterations and remodeling in that mansion have been down the available living space to the limited quarters, still the president and his chum have found room for parties of friends at breakfast and dinner, and all sorts of experiments in cooking, making of salads and concoction of drinks to a summer palate have been out of these impromptu stages. By the order of the president, the White house has been made into a great dining room, and the White house has been made into a great dining room, and the White house has been made into a great dining room.

He has been quiet, deferential to his seniors in his own party and to the opposing party, and has not obtruded himself or his opinions in any of the important matters which have been before the senate. He has spoken but few times, but every time he has spoken, what he has said has counted. His only speech was in opposition to the oolomargine bill and it was one of the best on that side of the question. His ability as a parliamentarian and his knowledge of constitutional law was shown in the exciting controversy which arose from the decision made by Senator Frye, who, as president of the senate, directed the clerk to omit the names of Senators Tillman and McLaughlin from the roll call, virtually suspending these two as senators. Senators Aldrich and Spooner undertook to defend the action of President Frye, but their position was rendered plainly untenable in a five-minute speech by Senator Bailey, who clearly demonstrated that the decision returned a constitutional right of a senator to be seated in the upper chamber of the national legislature. No one saw the point more clearly than Senator Frye, who had the courage to reverse his own decision and place the names of the two pugacious senators on the roll again without delay.

Scott of West Virginia asked Senator Proctor of Vermont to describe what would be the effect upon the maple syrup industry if the baleful Cuban reciprocity bill were enacted into law. Senator Proctor blushed and said he was stronger on voting than talking, but Senator Hoar picked up in his treble: "My good friend from Vermont does not make speeches in a defense of the maple syrup industry. He introduces a much more effective procedure. He sends each senator a jug of maple syrup, which appeals more strongly to them than any speech he might make."

department of agriculture is deluged with pleas for an exterminator of the cheerful pest. The department's latest experiment is a South sea fungus. This fungus is a sort of mould which grows on the grasshopper in Australia, New Zealand, and the tropical region of South America. It has been described as grasshopper leprosy. The plan is to infect a bushel or so of the bugs with this fungus and then turn them loose over the fields with the hope that they will spread the disease. The effect is not all that could be desired. The healthy grasshoppers refuse to associate with the sick ones. Furthermore, the conditions which are favorable to the growth of the fungus are unfavorable to the growth of the grasshopper. In dry weather the mould disappears and the "hopper" flourishes; in wet weather the "hopper" disappears and the fungus flourishes. Consequently this year, when the weather is dry and the grasshopper prospering, the fungus is almost useless.

## London Letter.

By Henry Devereaux.  
London, June 25.—In my last letter I referred to the Hicks-Beach proposal to tax breadstuffs in order to maintain the balance of the national debt. The Hicks-Beach proposal is a tax on breadstuffs, and the Hicks-Beach proposal is a tax on breadstuffs, and the Hicks-Beach proposal is a tax on breadstuffs.

Stents guards. As more were expected to be coming along, a small detachment was formed between two black houses, and a lance-sergeant—a young man of only two years' service—was placed in it at nightfall with a party of 10 men under him. A party of Boers, variously estimated at from 50 to 120, came down on the place that night and passed through the lance-sergeant's guard without order to fire. The lance-sergeant, however, refused to do so, and the Boers, who had been told that he would have to do so, were disappointed. The lance-sergeant's conduct was praised by the British, and the Boers were disappointed.

## Joaquin Miller's Spicy Reminiscence of King Edward and P. T. Barnum.

(Joaquin Miller in Leslie's Weekly.)  
Of course, it was not King Edward, but only the Prince of Wales; but it sounds better to say king now, when the prince is king, than to say prince, when the prince is prince, and the prince is prince, and the prince is prince.

prince of humbugs! The gentlemen gathered around the coming king, then the prince poked one of the twins with the point of his slim little cane. Not a muscle moved. There was no more sign of life than if they had been mud. Then the prince struck the same twin a tremendous rap on his sandaled toes. He jumped up and fell on his face. The prince set the other twin and made the prince stagger back so that he dropped his hat.

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

Published Every Thursday  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

**L**AST Sunday morning the Gazette editorially contained the following statement:

"During the past 10 years the Democratic and Populist parties in Colorado have each year reiterated their demands for 'municipal ownership of public utilities' and during that time there has been but one legislature which they did not absolutely control by an overwhelming majority, yet no constitutional amendment has ever been offered to the people of Colorado making it possible for the various cities of the state to acquire government ownership of such utilities."

"Those parties each year solemnly renewed their pledges to the people and each year they just as solemnly violated those pledges."

Wednesday morning's Rocky Mountain News quotes the portion of the Gazette editorial republished above, and then says:

"The Rush home rule amendment, which will be voted on this fall, does precisely that very thing. It gives to every city in the state the right to make its own charter and the power to purchase or condemn all public utilities or to build them, and to operate them or lease them or do whatsoever it will with them. The amendment proposes to equip every city in Colorado with absolute power to acquire ownership and control of such utilities."

The Rush bill, referred to by the News, undertakes to add a new article, "Article XX, City and County of Denver," to the constitution of the state, and that amendment will be voted on by the people of Colorado this fall. The entire amendment has eight very complete sections covering every conceivable form of a government for the "City and County of Denver," and in only one section, section 6, does the Rush bill refer to outside cities.

Section 6 of the Rush bill provides as follows:

"Cities of the first and second class in this state are hereby empowered to propose for submission to a vote of the qualified electors proposals for charter conventions and to hold the same, and to amend any such charter, with the same force and in the same manner and have the same power, as near as may be, as set out in section four (4) and five (5) hereof, with full power as to real and personal property and public utilities, works or ways, as set out in section one (1) of this amendment."

It must be borne in mind that the legislature of 1901 was the last of four legislatures which the Democrats and Populists jointly controlled, and yet in every campaign since 1892 both of these parties have specifically declared in their state and local platforms in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities.

It now appears from the leading Democratic organ of the state that their method of fulfilling this promise was by section 6 of the Rush bill, not a word or sentence of which is germane to the title or subject matter of the constitutional amendment, and which is so imperfect in construction, meaning and sense, that every court in the state would be bound to declare against any city outside of Denver that might undertake to acquire public utilities or to adopt a charter or to perform any other act under section 6.

It would have been an easy matter for anyone of these Democratic-Populist legislatures to have submitted a clear, clean-cut amendment to the constitution, removing the limit of indebtedness of any city of the state for the purpose of acquiring or erecting light plants, tramway plants or other public utilities.

The constitution already provides that there shall be no limit of indebtedness for the purpose of acquiring or erecting water plants or water works, and the same section of the constitution could have been amended by the insertion of a dozen words so as to have made it applicable to every public utility and to every city and town in the state without leaving the matter subject to uncertainty and attack in the courts.

During the last 10 years there has never been a legislature when such an amendment has not been offered to the provision of the constitution vesting cities and towns with the power to acquire water works, whatever limit of indebtedness may be necessary, to also acquire other public utilities, whatever the indebtedness may be, and during the past 10 years there has not been a Democratic-Populist legislature which has not defeated the submission to a vote of the people such a constitutional amendment.

So far as the Rush bill is applicable to the city of Denver, it has many very wholesome provisions, but those provisions cannot be made applicable by any established rule of construction to outside cities and towns under the loosely drawn provision of section 6 of such bill.

Denver's experiences with its water bonds, sold for the purpose of erecting a municipal water plant, should have been a sufficient example to have warned the legislature against loosely drawn provisions of either statute laws or constitutional amendments, which undertake to deal with such large and important questions as the public ownership of the public utilities of cities and towns.

Five years ago Denver voted \$1,000,000 for the erection or purchase of a water system on the part of the city itself.

The constitution upon the question of indebtedness for water works is most clear and precise, and yet the courts invalidated the bond issue for that purpose, for the reason that the city council had not PRECISELY followed the provisions of the constitution in submitting the matter to a vote of the people.

Thus it will be seen how perfectly absurd it would be for any city in the state outside of Denver to undertake to act under the maimed, disjointed, illogical and clearly illegal provisions of section 6 of the Rush bill.

Section 6 was undoubtedly inserted for the purpose of making the bill more acceptable to the state outside of the city of Denver, but absurdities never do any person, party or measure, the slightest good, and if the Rush bill carries at the coming election, it will be on account of its merits as applied to the city of Denver, and because the state desires the politics of Denver eliminated from the politics of the state.

Whatever the merits of the Rush bill may be with reference to the government of the city of Denver, and it undoubtedly has much merit in that behalf, its advocates will only weaken its cause by undertaking to make the other cities and towns of the state believe that they can expect the slightest benefit from the provisions of the bill.

The Gazette has no intention in this article of going into the merits of the Rush bill, the title of which clearly expresses its purpose, the "City and County of Denver." There will be time enough to discuss that measure in detail as applied to the "City and County of Denver" some time in the future.

But the fact remains, as the Gazette asserted on Sunday morning, that for 10 years past the Democratic and Populist parties have controlled every legislature except one by an overwhelming majority, and in each campaign one of the cardinal principles of their platforms has been the "municipal ownership of public utilities," and the other fact remains that no session of any of these legislatures have those parties submitted to a vote of the people of the state any constitutional amendment making it possible for the cities and towns of the state to acquire municipal ownership of public utilities.

This kind of legislation can easily be enacted by an amendment to Section 8 of Article XI of the Constitution, entitled "Public Indebtedness," and such an amendment would apply to every city and town in the state, Denver included, and there is a serious question whether the Rush bill legally amends this section of the constitution relating to "Public Indebtedness" even in so far as it is applicable to Denver.

It is quite certain it does not legally amend such section so far as outside cities and towns are concerned.

### WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

**T**HE Republican party has a hold on the people of this country that it will take many years to disturb, and there is a very good reason for it. The American voters are business men and they appreciate business qualities whether it be in an individual or in a party. The democracy comes sometimes with specious arguments, but the best answer is usually that given by veteran Congressman Cannon the other day when he taunted Mr. Richardson with the fact that the Democratic party ten years ago under Cleveland had full power, and yet it was unable to enact any legislation of a permanent character.

In striking contrast to this is the record of the Republican party in the Fifty-seventh congress, now about to adjourn. It is doubtful if any other congress in a time of peace has ever enacted more legislation in seven months time that will be so far reaching in its effects. Chief among the measures is the enactment of the Isthmian canal bill. It carries the largest appropriation ever made by congress outside of war appropriations. This canal has been a matter that has been before many congresses, and is a thing that the people have been demanding for a quarter of a century.

A measure of vast importance to the west, and one that has long been agitated, is the establishing of an extensive system by which the government will aid in irrigation of arid sections in the west. This is a measure the end of which no living man is likely to see, although many will live to appreciate the great wisdom that dictated it. It means reclaiming to the uses of man a vast empire that will return a hundred fold of what it will cost.

Another measure of far reaching importance is the extension of the charters of the national banks for twenty years. That the banking business is not entirely satisfactory almost everyone believes, but the national banks form the best system the country has yet had, and it would have been very unbusiness-like and very democratic to have disturbed them at this time.

A very great part of the labor of congress has been in regulating affairs that are a direct outgrowth of the war with Spain, and in this congress has been as business-like and successful as in other directions. A bill establishing a complete government for the Philippine islands was enacted.

All the taxes imposed by the Spanish war have been repealed. It cuts off a revenue of about seventy-five

million dollars. It is said to be the greatest subsidy reduction ever made in this country.

A consular and diplomatic service was established for Cuba. Every ten years heretofore it has been necessary to organize a census bureau, a costly and unsatisfactory proceeding. This congress made the census bureau permanent and its work will now be of greater value.

A bill has been adopted putting a heavy tax on artificial butter, thus showing that congress is trying to guard the health of the people.

There were other important matters that received much attention, some of the bills being adopted by one or the other of the houses. Undoubtedly some of these measures should have become laws, such as the territorial bill, which created three new states, and the ship subsidy bill.

When one is familiar with the workings of legislative bodies the surprise is that so much could have been accomplished in one session. There will be a short session this winter after the elections are over when many of the matters that failed will again be taken up.

The Democrats are quite welcome to any comfort they may get in the congressional campaign this fall through criticism of the present congress.

Henry Watterson has issued a statement in which he says that he did not mean anything personal against Mr. Cleveland in the drubbing he gave him. He thinks Mr. Cleveland a fine fellow, and proves it in the following manner:

"Mr. Watterson's opposition to Mr. Cleveland rests upon the specific statements he has made, that Mr. Cleveland is an ill-tempered, self-willed man, having neither the intellectual training, nor the moral and political inspiration for Democratic fellowship, or leadership; that he knows little, and cares less, about tariff reform; that such sympathies as he has are not on the side of the plain, common people, and still less with the lowly and the poor, but on the side of the strong, the mighty and the great; that he is personally an ingrate and a glutton, that, because of his selfishness and his brutishness he alienated every Democrat of consequence in congress who would not serve him blindly; that, in short, he found the party a noble unit and left it a wreck. Where he is best known he is most detested."

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

**I**T is a singular fact that we often precipitate the very thing we have most earnestly sought to guard against. The original constitution of the state of Colorado ends with these words:

"But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session."

The intention was to prevent hasty changes in the constitution, while making it possible to modify and adapt it as time passed by. But the limit was too narrow. When two or three members had amendments pending of almost equal importance, each one feeling that his was paramount, the result was that no one would give way, and no amendment would be submitted.

In the course of 25 years the old constitution was no longer adequate to the changed conditions, and to prevent the expense of a constitutional convention, and yet leave a little more leeway, what was known as the Taylor amendment was submitted to the people and adopted by them at the last general election. This amendment permits the amendment of six articles to the constitution, and therefore instead of permitting merely six amendments as some persons believe, it might be possible to submit twice or three times that number, so long as they all amended different sections of no more than six articles. It seems probable, at this time, that this attitude is almost as much too wide as the one amendment was too narrow, and much fault was found with it at both the regular and special sessions, it being said that if it was almost impossible to get an intelligent vote on one amendment it would be even more difficult to get it on half a dozen. In support of this pessimistic view the fact was pointed out that the Taylor amendment itself, which was generally approved, received only about 12 per cent of the vote cast.

But this proves too much. It should be remembered in the first place, that there was no opposition to the Taylor amendment, and it involved nothing that left room for much discussion, for no legislative need fell called upon to submit the full quota of amendments, and it is entirely probable that this may not be done again. Again, it is entirely within the scope of the probable that the Taylor bill which was framed to obviate the constitutional convention may result in such a convention being called within the next decade by showing the number of shortcomings in the constitution, and by enough conflicting legislation so that the constitution will no longer be a coherent whole.

In any event, we might as well face the fact that for several elections to come we shall be obliged to pay some attention to the amendments pending, and make educational campaigns for or against them. This may be some trouble, but as a result the people of the state will become better acquainted with both the organic and statutory law than ever before, and this is a very great gain.

It is the purpose of the Gazette to put these amendments before its readers without partisan bias, setting forth as directly as possible what the amendment is expected to do, and possibly the advantages claimed for it and the faults found with it.

As these amendments will be the storm centers of this fall's campaign it is necessary to know what they are, and it is well to look at them impartially and without any of the feeling that is unfortunately a part of all political activity. There is a disposition in some quarters to cavil at anything and everything done by the last legislature, and this spirit of opposition may lead some thoughtless persons to vote against measures they do not really oppose at heart, led away by the mistaken sneer, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" Later on the Gazette will take sides on some of these questions. For the present it will be content to state the case.

#### THE EIGHT-HOUR AMENDMENT.

The Twelfth general assembly passed a bill providing for an eight-hour working day for certain classes of labor, notably the smelter men. Shortly after the adjournment of the legislature the men employed in the smelters asked that the eight-hour day be adopted as schedule time thereafter. The employers refused, and the smelter strike, which is recent history, ensued. The bill was taken into the courts and there declared unconstitutional.

Believing that under the constitution no such law could be framed, Senator Frank Moore of Fremont county introduced a constitutional amendment making special provision by an added section to article five covering this point. The section is mandatory, and proposes that the legislature shall enact a law regulating the working hours in certain cases, and provide penalties for violation of the act. The proposed section reads:

"Section 25A. The general assembly shall provide by law, and shall prescribe suitable penalties for the violation thereof, for a period of employment not to exceed eight hours within any 24 hours (except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger), for persons employed in underground mines or other underground workings, blast furnaces, smelters, and any ore reduction works or other branch of industry or labor that the general assembly may consider injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb."

It should be remembered that it is hardly correct to speak of this amendment as "the eight-hour law," as is frequently done. It does not create a law, but merely makes such a law possible, and all the details of framing such a statute are left to the next or some ensuing legislature, if the Fourteenth should not succeed in passing such a bill.

It is also important to take into consideration the fact that such limitation of labor must apply only to occupations that are "injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb," and newspaper men and lawyers and doctors and housekeepers and seamstresses will be permitted to go right on working 20 hours out of the 24 without let or hindrance.

Utah has such a provision in her constitution, drawn as a result of having watched labor difficulties in this and other older mining states.

#### THE AMENDMENT FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP.

One of the six pending amendments to the constitution which is likely to be received with little opposition, especially from the Republican party, was proposed by Senator Barela, and amends article VII, section one. At the present time this article and section read as follows:

"Section 1. Every male person over the age of 21 years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

"First—He shall be a citizen of the United States, or, not being a citizen of the United States, he shall have declared his intention, according to law, to become such citizen, not less than four months before he offers to vote.

"Second—He shall have resided in the state six months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct such time as may be prescribed by law; provided, that no person shall be denied the right to vote at any school district election, nor to hold any school district office, on account of sex."

Senator Barela's amendment substitutes the following:

"Section 1. Every person over the age of 21 years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: he or she shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the state 12 months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct such time as may be prescribed by law."

In other words, all voters must be fully naturalized citizens or born citizens of the United States before they are to be permitted to cast their ballots in this state. At the present time in this state, and in several of the states of the union a man may land at Castle Garden the last of May, find his way to the state where he expects to remain over the next November, take out his first papers, a simple declaration of intention to become a citizen in July, and vote at the November election. Hundreds and thousands of foreigners never take out their full papers, because the first declaration admits them to the great privilege of citizenship, and they see no necessity of going to any further expense.

There is, of course, a difference of opinion as to restrictions on the ballot, some holding that it should be hedged about by all sorts of safeguards, while others argue that the greatest possible freedom of the franchise is also a safeguard to the country, since the turbulent element among the foreigners finds a kind of safety-valve in the ballot box. Whatever one may believe as to this, it would seem as if the intention of this amendment was so plain that it could not be misconstrued. And yet, only a few days ago an agitator denounced this amendment as a conspiracy to disfranchise workmen. All that it does is to require full citizenship of every voter.

#### THE BIENNIAL ELECTION AMENDMENTS.

Two of the constitutional amendments pending should be considered together, for they have the same object in view, i. e., the consolidating of the general and county elections, so that elections shall hereafter occur every other year. In order to bring this about it will be necessary to lengthen the terms of certain officers elected for an odd number of years. Both bills were introduced by Senator Taylor.

The first of these amendments amends sections 21 and 22 of article six of the constitution. The only change made is increasing the length of the terms of office of the district attorney and county judge from three to four years, and therefore it is not necessary to rectify the sections in full.

The second amendment amends sections 6, 8 and 11 of article 11. It in-

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Increases the term of service of county commissioners to four years, their election to occur at the general elections throughout the state. There is no change, except a provision extending the term of office expiring January, 1905, and of those who might hold office until January, 1906.

The amendments to sections 8 and 11 provide for the election of the county officers "at the same time at which members of the general assembly are elected, commencing in the year 1904," and extends the term of offices expiring January, 1904, "to the second Tuesday in January, 1905."

There is considerable opposition to these two amendments from a somewhat unexpected source. The Denver trades assembly refused to endorse them last winter, because they object to lengthening the term of office of district attorneys and judges. If, on the other hand, the terms of offices been shortened there would have been bitter opposition from every one opposing these offices.

Another objection raised to the proposed consolidation of elections is the state ticket may be relied upon to pull through unworthy candidates the county ticket. At first thought there might seem to be something in this, but as the tickets of past county elections pass before memory's eye, can hardly be held that they were particularly strong, and in many cases have not even been elected on their own merits. This was very thoroughly demonstrated in last fall's election in Arapahoe county. The Democrats nominated a ticket which they had no expectation of electing, and which they felt no particular enthusiasm. Defeat was certain until the chime-made ticket of the Republicans was put in the field with such a full fronted array of hundreds of Republicans either refrained from voting at all, or voted for only one or two candidates.

Another source of opposition to these amendments is from the little chime politicians, who exist from one campaign to another on the plea that they are able to make while the political pot boils. In it they see their actual finish, a curtailment of their sources of revenue and a long year, which they must tide over.

The friends of the measures point out the great saving to the state these county elections costing us somewhere near a quarter of a million dollars every year, almost all of which can be saved by consolidating the elections, while the saving to candidates will aggregate at least as much, and business will be spared the dull season which always comes with election.

This seems to be the situation so far as these two amendments are concerned; to lose either would be equivalent to defeating both, since it leaves us with the extra election still upon our hands.

There are times when the good citizen feels that he would be willing to stand the turmoil of an extra election for one purpose only, and that was to be entirely separate the whole of the judicial branch of government from partisan politics. But that is another story.

### SOME MEN WHO SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

**C**OLORADO SPRINGS has become the acknowledged center of the mining interests of the country.

This is but natural since this city is the home of the men who made and now are the owners of the greatest mines in the great gold camp in the greatest gold-producing state in the country. The Colorado Springs Mining Stock association is the board on which the transactions in the stocks of these companies take place, and this city is known the world over as the home of the owners of the Cripple Creek mines of the vast interests that have been built up more or less dependent upon allied with their operation.

It should be a matter of considerable pride to the people of Colorado Springs and vicinity, therefore, that this city is the home of the men who have spent the last ten years and the money they had ten years ago and they have been able to get hold of during this period of time perfecting have become the most successful methods yet discovered for the treatment of the Cripple Creek ores—for making profitable the work of hundreds of others whose money would have been spent fruitlessly had this method of reduction of the ores of Cripple Creek not been applied, constantly proved and constantly made less and less costly to the miner.

Messrs. Charles L. Tutt, Spencer Penrose and Charles M. MacNeill, principal officers of the United States Reduction and Refining company, citizens of Colorado Springs of whom the city has abundant reason to be proud. They have plunged into the work of making the mining of gold Cripple Creek profitable, and their efforts and expenditure of money made it possible for dozens of mines in the district that have never realized bonanza proportions to operate at a profit, whereas had the treatment the product of these mines had to go to some of the other reduction plants the return would not have been sufficient to justify working the property.

Messrs. Tutt, Penrose and MacNeill, through the several companies which they have established and the numerous reduction plants that have acquired, either to stop an unprofitable and disastrous expenditure money on the part of someone else or to make a success where others failed, have proved their ability to carry out the plans that they make. Colorado Springs needs no other evidence than their record in the to warrant the people of this city and vicinity in doing everything they be asked to do to aid and encourage and co-operate with these business in the future.

As the readers of the Gazette know, the United States Reduction and Refining company will, at an early date, erect an entirely new smelting plant to be located at the place that seems to the men back of the company to be the most advantageous. Colorado City has every natural advantage for location of this plant, and with the aid of Colorado Springs, whose interests in all business matters are identical with her own, must secure this plant.

Through the reduction plants that the United States company now operates in Colorado City, regardless of its extensive interests elsewhere, there is being distributed at the present time no less than \$30,000 per month.

The erection and operation of another big labor-employing institution in the vicinity of Colorado Springs, the success of which is thoroughly warranted, which could not be said with positive assurance were unknown parties the head of it, means too much to Colorado Springs and Colorado City the entire community to allow anything that might be an impediment to it to come here to be overlooked.

Messrs. Tutt, Penrose and MacNeill should be given the hand of encouragement and co-operation by each and every business man interested in the welfare of Colorado Springs and its vicinity.

### HANDSHAKING WILL STOP.

**T**HE Gazette joined with many other papers last fall after the assumption of the president in declaring that the old-fashioned handshaking with the chief executive of the nation should be stopped when traveling. It pointed out that President Roosevelt would be the one to inaugurate such a system, because no one could accuse him of being a business or fear. It is now announced that next fall the president is to go on a western trip, and Secretary Cortelyou has written the Chicago committee that there will be no general handshaking while in that city.

Sensible persons will approve this decision, although it has been a rogative of the people for a long time past to enjoy themselves in pulling the good right hand of the president out of its socket whenever he appears among them. It is natural that the people should want to see the president, and most presidents have liked to come in contact with the people. Mr. Roosevelt is able to stand more pulling and hauling than most men have occupied the chair, but that is no reason why he or any other president have to submit to the pain of hours and hours of handshaking.

Editor Brann of the Commoner, Editor Watterson of the Constitution and Editor Howell of the Atlanta Constitution all round about Cleveland in the same week. It must have seemed just like a good thing to them as good as being president again.

Maryland people are going to have a genuine Fourth of July holiday year. The Fourth comes on Friday, and the governor has issued a proclamation making Saturday a legal holiday also. The people will be able to enjoy themselves, and will be able to really enjoy a rest.

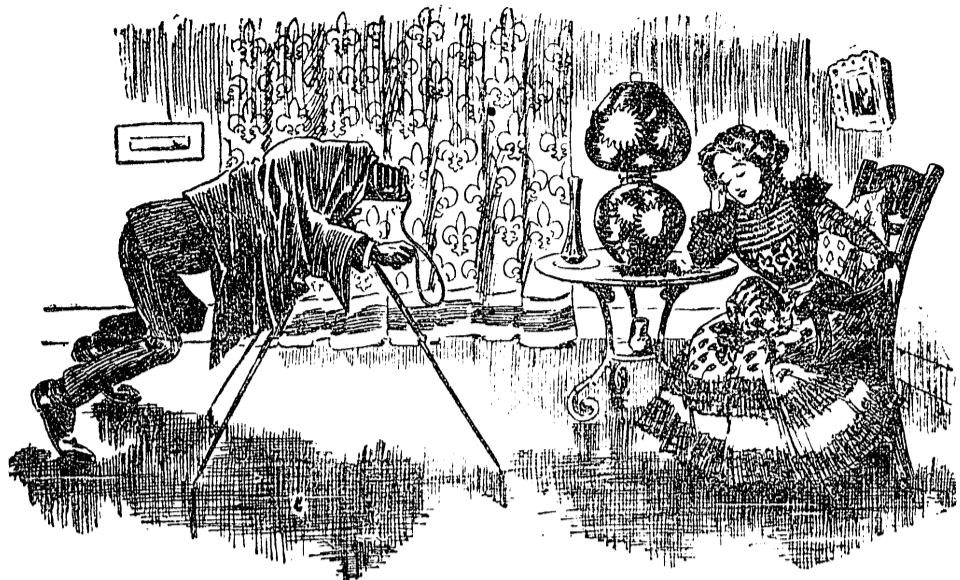


# A Few Minutes With the Jokers.



## THOSE SLIPPERY POLISHED FLOORS.

(A Warning to Amateurs.)



Cholly Dryplate—Aw, if I can get a pretty picture of her now I shall make a—

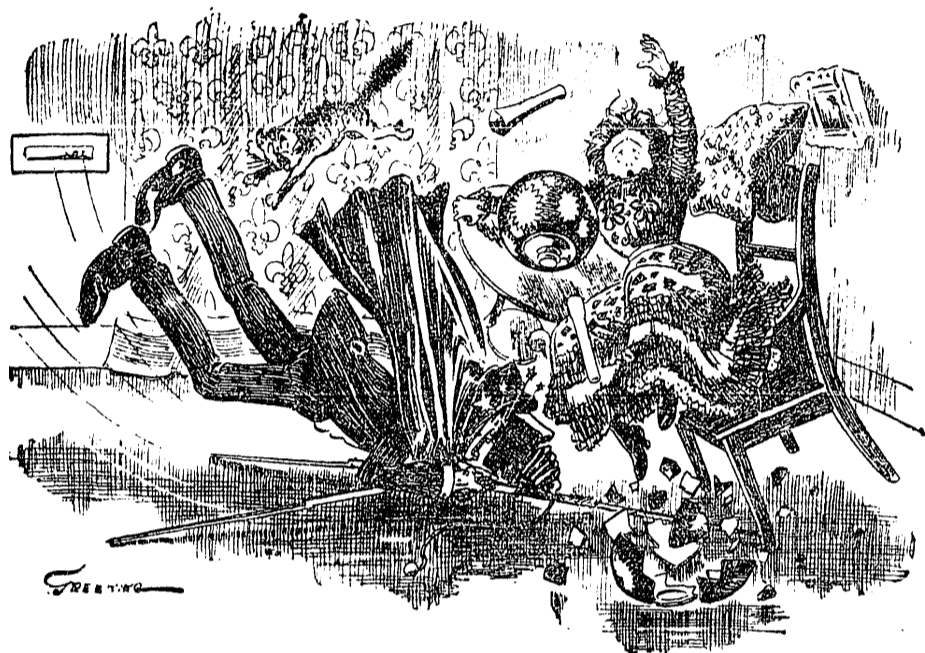


"I expect to be presented at court during the coronation week."  
"Is that so? Well, Well! I hope ye'll git acquitted."



## THESE SUMMER BANDITS.

"They say you're a man with a terrible past."  
"Well, I used to run the hotel here, but since then I've reformed."



—decided hit!



## THE ARROGANT AMERICANS.

"There was only one jarring feature of the coronation," remarked the noble lord.  
"What was that?" asked the enervated duke.  
"Those Americans. Every one of them was telling how much better they could do such things at home, if they liked."



"I doubt not, my lord, the warmness of your heart, but I feel there is a coldness between us."

# FREE

# EDUCATION

## FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



EVERY boy or girl in the state of Colorado has an opportunity to make good use of time during school vacation. You may have finished in the High school and want to go to college.

WE WILL SEND YOU. Perhaps you prefer a business education? If so, we will send you to one of the best business colleges in the state.

**It Costs You Nothing**  
But Effort

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE of Colorado Springs, the best, cleanest and most reliable Weekly Newspaper published west of the Mississippi River, is desirous of increasing the number of its readers, and to this end offers its agents the most valuable premiums ever given by a western newspaper.

The premiums are as follows:

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1st—A Scholarship in THE COLORADO COLLEGE, of Colorado Springs, covering a full course of four years, CASH VALUE ..... | \$150.00 |
| 2d—A Scholarship in the Modern School of Business, at Denver, covering full course of six months, CASH VALUE .....     | \$50.00  |
| 3d—A Cash Premium of .....   | \$35.00  |
| 4th—A Cash Premium of .....  | \$25.00  |
| 5th—A Cash Premium of .....  | \$20.00  |
| 6th—A Cash Premium of .....  | \$15.00  |
| 7th—A Cash Premium of .....  | \$10.00  |
| 8th—A Cash Premium of .....  | \$10.00  |
| 9th—A Cash Premium of .....  | \$10.00  |
| 10th—A Cash Premium of .....   | \$10.00  |

The above premiums will be paid to the man, woman, boy or girl who will send in between now and September 1, the largest number of paid annual subscriptions to the WEEKLY GAZETTE. The one sending in the largest number shall have the option of any of the first three premiums. The one sending in the second largest number shall have the second choice of the first three, and the one sending in the third largest number shall receive the remaining premium. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th premiums will be given to those sending in the next largest lists respectively.

Do not think because you live in a small populated district that you have no chance of winning—remember, in the large cities and towns more daily papers are read.

There is no limit set to the number of subscriptions necessary to win. He or she who lives in the smallest rural district may be the winner.

No subscriptions are to be taken at less than the regular rate, \$1 per year.

Send in subscriptions every Monday, together with Postoffice or Express Money Order, made payable to WEEKLY GAZETTE.

This competition is open to all, and you will find your friends will help you in the laudable ambition of securing an education.

This is an opportunity that does not offer once in a lifetime, as a liberal education will be worth to the winner thousands of dollars, and at the same time those who do not win the leading prizes will be amply compensated for their labor.

IN ADDITION to the premiums offered THE WEEKLY GAZETTE WILL PAY TO ITS AGENTS 25 CENTS FOR EACH PAID ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. This amount may be retained when making the remittance.

If you desire to enter this contest send us your name and address and we will send you sample copy of THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For any further information, write to

**THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, Colorado Springs.**

Colorado Springs,  
Colorado



# DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cause doctors' bills many times this.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and insures perfect, wholesome food.

Used always in making the biscuit and cake it saves both health and money. Made from pure, grape cream of tartar, most healthful of fruit acids.

NOTE.—You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade baking powders. They are mostly, in spite of the pure food laws, made from alum, which endangers the health. All physicians will tell you that such powders in food are injurious.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,  
CHICAGO.

## NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

### MONUMENT

Mr. Edgar Wice and family returned to Colorado Springs Sunday evening. Messrs. Ralph Walker, W. McKutchin and Wilbur Stout left on Tuesday for a three week's hunting trip in the mountains.

Mr. Hart drove to Colorado Springs Thursday. Mrs. W. J. Watts and Mrs. Salen returned from Cripple Creek Friday evening. They drove to Elbert Saturday morning.

Mrs. Boyle of Glen Park was calling on friends in Monument Saturday. Mr. Isaac Gutshall went to Denver Tuesday to attend the races. His fiancée, Jess C. won two races at Overland park last week.

Miss Lizzie Elliot came home Wednesday to spend her summer vacation. She has accepted the same position for another year.

Mr. Cox and son Roy, of Three Rivers, Mich., who have been visiting relatives in Elbert were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Vatta Friday. They left for Colorado Springs, Pueblo and other points of interest Saturday morning.

Mrs. Newmarch came down from Sedalia Tuesday to spend a few days with her brother, Mr. Harlan and family. Mrs. Farrow who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. B. Walker, returned to her home in Pueblo Thursday.

Miss Ida Guire returned from California Tuesday much improved in health.

Miss Martha Balkin, a teacher in the Denver public schools is spending a few weeks at the Walker ranch.

Dr. McConnell paid Colorado Springs a visit Monday.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Harlin died on Monday evening, June 23, aged four months and seven days. Rev. Belt conducted the funeral services at home Wednesday. The little one was laid to rest in the Monument cemetery.

Mrs. Fisher and little daughter of Colorado Springs are visiting Mrs. Gittings.

Mrs. Jack McAlroy of St. Joseph, Mo., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Howells, at Husted.

Mrs. Henry Walker, Doughty went to Cripple Creek Monday for a week's visit with relatives.

Miss Anna Milwright is spending a few days at the ranch.

Mrs. Snyder purchased a piano for his daughter, Florence, last week.

Eight members and three visitors were present at the meeting of the Woman's association at Mrs. Gittings', Thursday afternoon. The missionary subjects were "Alaska" and "Guatemala." As the leader was not present all the ladies took part in the program which was interesting. A motion to have only one meeting each month during the summer was carried. At the close of the meeting the hostess served ice-cream and cake. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Higby, July 24.

Mrs. Adams of Manitou was the guest of Mrs. H. E. Ford Thursday and Friday.

Amy Pulver is staying with Mrs. Harlin.

Mr. J. C. Elliot is boarding at the Monument Hotel. Mr. Hal Van Gilder and Miss Miller.

### Colorado Springs, Colo.

June 5, 1902.

Dear Doctor: After 25 years of acute articular rheumatism and trying every known remedy, it is with great gratification that I am able to say the treatment given me at your Electro-Thermatorium has given me greater relief than anything I have yet found, and I am pleased to say that it enabled me to prosecute my business with comfort which is saying much, as I am obliged to be on my feet a great deal. Yours truly,

### The

### Electro-Thermatorium

24 South Tejon Street,  
Colorado Springs,

where RHEUMATISM and ALL BLOOD DISEASES can be treated with BETTER RESULTS than at any of the HOT SPRINGS of the world.

### PEYTON

Mr. E. C. Tape of Colorado Springs has taken a homestead in this community and moved his family thereon.

D. D. Beemis of Colorado Springs is here taking options on land for a prospective oil company of Colorado Springs.

Mr. E. Osborn, ex-county superintendent of schools of Blumington, N. Y., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dickinson.

Mr. H. B. Slater of Denver has taken a homestead here and is getting ready for his family.

Died, at St. Francis hospital in Colorado Springs of diphtheria, June 28 at 10 a. m. George Willard Cheese, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cheese, aged 17 years and 9 months. Willard, as he was called, was a model son, with a bright future. All that sympathy and love can prompt is being offered the bereaved family through these days of trial and loneliness.

Miss Lena Jones, the popular teacher of district No. 52, made a business trip to Colorado Springs, Saturday.

Mr. Harlan E. Baker left Monday for Ottawa, Kan., after a visit of a few days in our midst.

The entertainment to be given by the Peyton Sunday school, Saturday, June 28, was postponed indefinitely on account of diphtheria in the community.

This part of the county was visited by a very severe hail and rainstorm Friday, June 27.

When the rain began there was more rain to follow, showers having fallen steadily during the night. Commission houses bought September during the day, but the price advanced to \$1.50 a bushel.

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## WEATHER BUREAU'S WEEKLY CROP REPORT

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 1.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions says:

The northern portions of the country east of the Rocky mountains have experienced another decidedly cool week, with generally abundant rainfall.

In the southern states the week was generally warm, with phenomically heavy rains, where they were greatly needed over a large part of Texas and portions of northern Louisiana and southern Arkansas. Drought conditions are beginning to be quite seriously felt in the east Gulf states. On the Pacific coast the week was too cool for favorable growth in Washington and Oregon, but satisfactory conditions prevailed in California, where all crops are maturing rapidly and harvest is in general progress.

The continued low temperatures throughout the corn belt have checked the growth of corn and heavy rains interrupted cultivation over large areas, those unfavorable effects being more general over the northern portion of the winter wheat belt the bulk of the winter wheat crop has been well along in the harvest in the northwestern portion of the corn belt.

Apples continue promising in New England and New York and the outlook in Kansas and Oklahoma is improved; a very inferior crop is indicated in the central valleys and middle Atlantic states. The reports, generally, respecting peaches are unfavorable.

A heavy yield of hay is indicated from Oklahoma northward to the Dakotas.

On the north Pacific coast the crop has made favorable progress, except in eastern Washington, where rain is needed. Heavy yields are reported from central and northern California.

The general condition of spring wheat is promising, although its advance in portions of the spring wheat region.

Considerable lodging of oats is reported from the states of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, but on the whole this crop has progressed favorably and a general improvement is indicated in the middle Atlantic states and upper Ohio valley. A large crop is being harvested in Oklahoma and Kansas and the outlook in Nebraska is excellent.

Cotton continues to suffer for rain in the south central portion of the cotton belt and drought conditions have rapidly developed over the greater part of Georgia, where the crop is in less favorable condition than in the previous week. Over the northern portions of the central and eastern districts more favorable conditions exist, although rice are extensively reported throughout the central and eastern portions.

The feature of the week was the abundant rainfall over the greater part of the drought region of Texas, in which condition of cotton has been greatly improved. Drought, however, continues in extreme northwestern and southwestern Texas.

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## MALONE'S Thirst Parlors AND CAFE.

1611 Walton St. Denver.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000. Market steady to strong. Bulk of sales, \$7.50; heavy, \$7.50; light, \$7.50; medium, \$7.50; small, \$7.50; pigs, \$7.50; hams, \$7.50; shoulders, \$7.50; ribs, \$7.50; loins, \$7.50; necks, \$7.50; feet, \$7.50; bones, \$7.50; etc.

Omaha Cattle Market. By Associated Press. South Omaha, July 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady and stronger. Native steers, \$5.00; cows and heifers, \$4.00; western steers, \$4.50; Texas steers, \$4.50; calves, \$4.50; hogs, \$4.50; pigs, \$4.50; etc.

Denver Live Stock. Denver, July 2.—Cattle—Receipts today were nearly all southern cattle and they amounted to over 4,500 head. The market, as usual for this time of the year, was quiet and steady. The bulk of the offerings this morning consisted mostly of fed stuff, including four loads of good fat cows from the Arkansas valley, a few choice yearlings, a number of native cows, fed locally, which brought the top price, \$4.35. There is very little stuff coming to market now to attract the attention of the buyers, but that is not fat cattle, a pretty good outfit at steady and firm prices. The condition of the trade today was very much as it has been for the past week or two. The tendency of the best grades of cattle was upward, while the common to medium sold slowly with a downward turn, although all stuff that is good enough for the block will find a ready sale on this market. Very little doing in the stock and feeder market for the simple reason that there was nothing on the market to do business with. Reports now are that there will be quite a run of southern cattle yet to come, which will tend to steady the market. The bulk of sales went at about \$5.00 per head, with a few choice yearlings and hogs, and buyers have been receiving only a partial supply. A fair run are wanted, however, but no more the rest of the week on account of holiday.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady. Bulk of sales, \$4.00; heavy, \$4.00; light, \$4.00; medium, \$4.00; small, \$4.00; pigs, \$4.00; hams, \$4.00; shoulders, \$4.00; ribs, \$4.00; loins, \$4.00; necks, \$4.00; feet, \$4.00; bones, \$4.00; etc.

Denver Produce. Poultry—Turkeys, 14,000; ducks, 14,000; geese, 14,000; hens, 14,000; broilers, 14,000; etc.

Live Poultry—Hens, Kansas and Nebraska, do, \$3.00; roosters, \$3.00; etc.

Butter—Standard creamery, 21c; second grade, 20c; etc.

Eggs—Standard fresh ranch, 17c; etc.

Colorado Springs Produce. Colorado Springs, July 2.—The market was entirely bare of poultry. Trading active, per case, \$4.75.

Butter—Standard creamery, 21c; second grade, 20c; etc.

Eggs—Standard fresh ranch, 17c; etc.

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Butter—Standard creamery, 21c; second grade, 20c; etc.

## On Hand

A large stock of solid gold, gold filled silver watches in small and large sizes. Every one of our watches is guaranteed. We sell so that we are sure you will watch store ever afterwards. We have a complete line of jewelry, silverware, clocks, etc.

We Make a Specialty of Fitting Spectacles

Come in and see us if your watch has stopped. We will repair it.

VAN WERT  
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN  
108 Pike's Peak Avenue,  
Colorado Springs.

main of Lord Pauncefoot to England, arrived here today. The remains of the late ambassador will arrive from Washington Tuesday, July 1.

A party consisting of two companies of marines from the naval academy, and one of marines and two companies of blue jackets from the Brooklyn navy station at the funeral train. The assembly troops at the railroad station will accompany the funeral party to the academy grounds. There will be a service here. It is expected that the Brooklyn will sail at 6 p. m. on Tuesday.

HALF RATES  
VIA THE SHORT LINE  
JULY 1-2-3-4.

The Short Line will sell excursion tickets from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek District and return for all trains of July 1-2-3 and 4, at rate of \$2.50 round trip. Trains leave Colorado Springs at 8 a. m., 10:37 a. m. and 4 p. m.

LEGAL NOTICES

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE  
Estate of Mary Grace Gates, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Grace Gates, deceased, of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, do hereby give notice that he will apply to the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the July term, 1902, on the last Monday in July next, to be held at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of having claims against said estate admitted and for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 9th day of June, A. D. 1902.  
ANNE HOWARD GATES  
Haines & Johnson, Attorneys.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE  
Estate of Leverette W. Vossells, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Leverette W. Vossells, deceased, of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, do hereby give notice that he will apply to the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the July term, 1902, on the last Monday in July next, to be held at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of having claims against said estate admitted and for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

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PASSED BY HOUSE

WHAT CONGRESS HAS  
ACCOMPLISHED

By Associated Press.  
Washington, June 29. The work of

The repeal of the war revenue tax reduced taxation \$73,350,000, and is said to be the largest single reduction of taxation ever made in this country. By this step the last of the tax imposed at the beginning of our war with Spain are wiped out. The Philippine tariff act imposes 75 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates on articles coming from the Philippines to the United States; and also imposes on articles entering the Philippines from the United States the same rates that are established by the Philippine commission. The congressional tariff act resolves the several years' agitation, places a tax of 10 cents a pound

To prevent the sale of firearms, opium and intoxicating liquors to the natives of certain of the Pacific islands to promote the efficiency of the revenue

There have been several investigations during the session which has attracted much attention. An investigation of conditions in the Philippines conducted by the Philippine committee of the senate, has led to the examination of many witnesses high in the conduct of civil and military affairs in the islands. Another senate inquiry has related to the conditions of affairs in Cuba, especially as regards sugar. In this house the senate charges made in connection with the purchase of the Danish West Indian islands led to an investigation, which disclosed the groundless nature of the charges.

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## THE CONFERENCE

ward the Democratic side. Senator Bacon engaged Senator Bailey in conversation for some time, advising him to cool down. Senator Spooner also

Mr. Jones of Virginia, the ranking minority member of the insular committee, declared that this statement did not cover one-tenth of the changes made. Yet, he said, the house was expected in an hour to vote on the report. There was, he insisted, no need for any urgent haste. He expressed the opinion that the senate would agree to the bill. The conference was adjourned over both bills.

Mr. Jones criticised the public law provisions, saying the Philippine commission would have the power to suspend or dispose of the public lands before rules and regulations were promulgated. He also criticised the legislative

The latter, in reply to Senator Bailey's last remark, still remaining in his chair, said:

sult you and that I have nothing to retract."

Mr. Bailey then explained that he had no personal resentment over the matter. The conversation between them immediately before the trouble, Mr. Beveridge said, substantiated the charges which had occurred in the senate chamber regarding the attack on Judge Pensfeld, who is an Indiana man, except that on his (Beveridge's) part it was much milder than the charges. He said he was not excited, but remained cool and collected and expressed to Mr. Bailey his wish that their relations might continue agreeable.

Mr. Beveridge denied that he had any quarrel with Mr. Bailey. According to his version, the Texas senator had made a lunge at him, but his arm was

Mr. Chandler, a Mississippi Democrat, jumped upon a desk and let out a yell.

of jubilation that fairly shook the rafters. For almost half an hour the jubilation

order to obtain a monopoly in the manufacture of certain unlawful appliances, and to thereby oppress and injure the people of the state of Colorado the formation of a monopoly, the said defendants conceived the plan, and caused the same to be carried into effect for the express purpose of having said new corporation take over to itself all the smelting and refining plants and other property owned by the said defendants.

That the said defendants, who were named the American Smelting and Refining company, defendant aforesaid, were incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey on April 4, A. D. 1899, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and that the said defendants had at the time of the filing of the said bill of complaint but the amount of capital stock of \$100,000, which said American Smelting and Refining company commencing business was

from aboard the Dolphin which was anchored just above the finish line. He declined the invitation of the regatta committee to go aboard Mr. Cornell's Vanderbilt's launch the *Mirage* pro-

ring to remain aboard the Dolphin where he could be with his family. The eye

for a minute and a half and then the blue shell began to creep ahead. The Harvard crew was in the lead for two seconds before Harvard. The Yells were two-thirds of a length ahead. Harvard was in the lead for one minute and a half when the blue shell had led her down to 32.

From the end of the first mile to the end of the second the boats were changed. The blue shell was in the lead for one point and so did Yale. The blue shell finished the mile and a half in 32 seconds and 10 tenths. The yellow Yells had gained but half a point. On toward the two mile flag the powerboat was in the lead for one point at the pace or glint. The mechanical precision of the blue shell was in the lead for her stroke back to 32 and now the yellow Yells were in the lead for one point. The white Yells were in the lead for one point. The two mile flag Yale was leading Harvard by four seconds. Yale's time was 32 seconds and 10 tenths.

One Hundred Elegant Rooms.  
Electric Elevator.

Electric Lights.  
Electric Bells.

# Education Free

If the readers of the Weekly Gas have any young friends, boys or girls, who would appreciate a thorough college education or a complete business training in a commercial college, they can inform themselves how a scholarship can be had. FREE OF TUITION CHARGES, by writing to the Editor, Colorado Springs.

The Weekly Bulletin

100

Reliable

# THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

## DENVER

Denver, June 28.—Judge Byrne this morning discharged Dr. Sarah Hostford, who had been charged with causing the death of Martha Chapman by a criminal operation, but it was fully established that the charge was unfounded.

William Travers Jerome, district attorney, New York, is scheduled to arrive in the State Bar association at Colorado Springs next week, arrived in Denver this morning from the east. He was met at the Union depot by Platt Rogers, president of the Bar association.

A terrible hail storm swept over the surrounding country today at noon, doing an immense amount of damage to growing crops. The storm came from the southwest and moved rapidly to the northeast. Reports from the north state, especially from the northern part, indicate that the storm was very general. Greeley reports that the damage in and around that city will amount to over \$100,000. The towns of Fort Collins, Eaton, Deer Trail, Loveland, Platteville and Sterling all report extremely damaging storms. It is estimated that the entire damage done throughout the state will exceed \$200,000.

The building at 1617-25 California street, which was formerly owned by Philip Schneider, has been sold to George M. Schmidt for \$35,000.

The First National bank of this city has decided to increase its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Its surplus will also be increased from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000. The change will be made July 1.

News from over the state says that the forest fires which have been so prevalent are being extinguished by the general rains.

The Colorado veterans of the Philippine campaign adopted the following resolutions, condemning Brigadier-General John Chase of the Colorado National Guard:

"Whereas, Brigadier-General John C. Chase of the Colorado National Guard has, in a conversation with other officers of his regiment, designated as the First Colorado volunteers as a 'howling mob,' and

"Whereas, the aforesaid General Chase has at various times and places shown his ill will and bitterness toward the First Colorado volunteers, and toward the organization and toward personal members, therefore be it

"Resolved, by the undersigned committee, on behalf of ex-members of the First Colorado volunteers, that we denounce the conduct of General Chase as cowardly, ungentlemanly, entirely unbecoming and below him as a man and a commanding officer of a military body. And be it further

"Resolved, that we consider him as entirely unfit for the position he holds, and that we urge the military authorities to remove him from office at his head.

"W. S. Watson,  
"James E. Ladd,  
"F. G. Morrison,  
Committee."

The resolution is the outcome of an unguarded remark said to have been made by General Chase against the army of the Philippines.

Denver, June 28.—The heavy rain and hail storm which passed over Denver yesterday did more damage than was at first supposed. Growing crops and orchards were practically ruined, while gardens were damaged beyond estimation. The rain caused Cherry creek and the Platte to overflow and an immense amount of damage resulted to the persons in the bottoms. It is estimated that the damage in and around the city of Denver will amount to \$250,000.

Later state reports indicate that the storm was general. In many of the mountain towns, snow fell, ranging in depth from one to 12 inches. Leadville fell six inches of snow and the large part of eastern Colorado was hit at this time enjoyed a snow-balling contest.

The police this afternoon found the body of George Myers. It was lying on the tent, the river bottoms. There was a bullet hole in the back of his head. He had been dead three or four days. The police are working on the murder theory, but have not as yet made any arrests. Myers was a trader, and was killed in a small tent in the river bottom.

A meeting which will probably have a great bearing on future irrigation in the west will be held at the Chamber of Commerce building Monday. Those in attendance will be J. W. Vickers, chief hydrographer of the United States geological survey, State Engineer A. J. McCune, Professor L. G. Carpenter of the state agricultural college, and John H. Newell, chief of the Colorado river project.

The meeting will discuss means and ways of helping Chief Hydrographer T. H. Newell when he comes here to apporportion the funds under the new national river law.

Following is a list of the persons who were injured in the Tramway wreck near Elitch's gardens near midnight last night:

MRS. W. F. ROGERS, 625 Twenty-first street, head cut, back bruised, about the body and shocked by the fall, taken to Mrs. Royce, 401 West Thirty-fifth avenue.

MRS. S. A. PERKINS, 724 Vine street, scalp cut and torn on right side, head badly bruised, taken to Mrs. Royce, 401 West Thirty-fifth avenue.

MRS. S. W. KIRKINGTON, 1781 Race street, scalp lacerated.

GUS BILLINGER, 3067 Gallup, scalp cut badly.

L. M. HOUGHTON, 261 South Broadway, back and shoulders wrenched, and bruised contusion on head, taken home.

HATTIE HOUGHTON, 261 South Broadway, chest badly bruised; went home.

CELESTIA DOZIER, 260 South Broadway, head bruised, went home.

MRS. C. E. SANER, 3073 Meade street, shocked and bruised.

MRS. F. H. WESSELL, 3230 Meade street, head bruised and neck wrenched badly; result probably fatal. Taken home in ambulance.

CHARLES K. VAN NORTWICK, 1532 S. South Eleventh street, scalp bruised and shoulders wrenched. Now at police surgeon and wound dressed.

GEORGE PENERIE, uher, Ninth and Broadway, nose broken and body bruised. Went home.

The accident occurred because of the wet rails and the motorcars' inability to slow up. In trying to round a curve at West Thirty-fifth avenue and Perry street, the car left the rails and upset. The passengers were thrown in a promiscuous way. The peculiar phase of the wreck was that the front trucks of the car did not leave the rails. They rounded the curve, but the force of the speed caused the front end of the car to be wrenched off the trucks.

Denver, June 30.—The state supreme court handed down a number of important decisions this morning.

The first decision was over the suit of O. C. Reilly against the secretary of State Miller for publishing the constitutional amendments which are to be voted on this fall. The suit was dismissed.

## DENVER

The second opinion was in the famous Clayton will case. The court unanimously upheld the will. This will gave the city of Denver a plot of about \$2,000,000 which was willed it by George W. Clayton for the founding of a college to bear the name of one deceased. The college is to be for the education of poor white male orphan children.

Thomas Clayton, a brother of the deceased, contested the will but the court held that the latter was valid.

The usual Fourth of July proclamation has been issued regarding when and where the small boys ranging in age from five to ten years, will be permitted to light fireworks. In the meantime the boys will celebrate when and where they please notwithstanding the order of the law.

Henry Hurley, the "drug store hold up" man, was not less than seven or more than eight years in the penitentiary this morning. He was convicted of holding up a number of drug stores in Denver some years ago. The sentence is considered extremely light. He did not deny the charge.

## CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, June 28.—Coroner Caldwell impaneled a jury this evening at Gesell's undertaking parlor, and held an inquest over the body of Charles D. Arnold, who was killed by a slide of rock in the bottom of the Wrockoff shaft on the Pharmacist property on Bull hill. The jurors brought in a verdict in which the cause of the slide was found to be a landslide. The cause of the landslide was found to be a landslide. The cause of the landslide was found to be a landslide.

Previous to the inquest an autopsy was held, and it was found that the unfortunate man was a sufferer from heart trouble. Funeral services over the body will be held at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at the Catholic church at Altman. The deceased was 60 years of age and was a pioneer in the district. He has grandchildren residing in the camp.

Bea Arnold, a dance hall girl, who is better known as "Blackie," died at 4 o'clock this morning at her room on Myers avenue, from an overdose of morphine taken with suicidal intent. The young woman came here from Cripple Creek, where she had been some time past has been quite ill. This illness caused her to make five attempts to commit suicide, during the past month. The fifth attempt was successful, for the physicians were called to her room and she died.

She was 20 years of age and came to Colorado from Illinois. Her relatives are not known and no funeral arrangements have yet been made.

A fire in a lumber pile which appears to be several miles north of the district, is plainly seen here this evening, passing in large clouds just to the east of the camp. Reports are in effect that the timber in the vicinity of Spring Creek is burning, but others say that the smoke is from the fires now beyond control near Woodland Park.

To-day was a big day for marriage licenses in the county clerk's office. Five hundred and thirty-four licenses were issued. They are as follows:

Corbett, aged 32, of Anacostia, and Edith Jeffery, aged 21, of Cripple Creek; De Witt Doyle, aged 23, of Palmer Lake, and Ethel L. Bacon, aged 19, of Cripple Creek; A. W. Winford, aged 47, of Dallas, Texas, and Jessie M. Sure, aged 45, of Cripple Creek; C. Beezley, aged 23, of Goldfield, and Catherine McIlvree, aged 19, of Goldfield; Patrick Murphy, aged 24, of Butte, Montana, and J. W. Vickers, who was arrested in Colorado Springs yesterday, was today brought to Cripple Creek, and is now in the county jail here. In the district of Cripple Creek is burning, but others say that the smoke is from the fires now beyond control near Woodland Park.

A suit for divorce has been filed in the county court by Clara Hill Hartzler from Ora M. Hartzler, upon the ground of desertion.

W. G. Beebe, wanted here for non-support of his family, has been arrested at Trinidad, and Sheriff Robertson has left for that city to bring Beebe back for trial.

Cripple Creek, June 27.—Upon petition of W. B. Pullin, George W. Mayhew, John F. Harding, M. J. Wilson, F. M. Helder, H. G. Helder, Peter McIntire, Lase Pettit and Colby, District Attorney, today granted a temporary injunction against Alexander Bissett from interfering with operations at a lease upon the Jerry Johnson son company's property. The petitioners allege that they and the respondent, Bissett, are co-owners of a lease on the Jerry Johnson No. 2, Little Pedro and Arapahoe lodes, and upon the Jerry Johnson No. 1 lode. This lease expires July 10, 1904. The petitioners further allege that Bissett owns a 1-64 interest in the lease, and that on June 24 he was discharged as an engineer at the property, but that he attempts to continue to run the engine. The temporary injunction was issued upon a \$500 bond being deposited with the clerk of the court. Bissett is restrained from interfering with the operations of the Jerry Johnson No. 2, Little Pedro and Arapahoe lodes, and upon the Jerry Johnson No. 1 lode. This lease expires July 10, 1904. The petitioners further allege that Bissett owns a 1-64 interest in the lease, and that on June 24 he was discharged as an engineer at the property, but that he attempts to continue to run the engine. The temporary injunction was issued upon a \$500 bond being deposited with the clerk of the court. Bissett is restrained from interfering with the operations of the Jerry Johnson No. 2, Little Pedro and Arapahoe lodes, and upon the Jerry Johnson No. 1 lode. This lease expires July 10, 1904. The petitioners further allege that Bissett owns a 1-64 interest in the lease, and that on June 24 he was discharged as an engineer at the property, but that he attempts to continue to run the engine. The temporary injunction was issued upon a \$500 bond being deposited with the clerk of the court. 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# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## LOCAL

(Friday, June 25.)  
Case of the People vs. Miller, the man charged with the murder of a negro in Colorado City, was suddenly terminated yesterday by the physical collapse of the prisoner.  
First Wild Flower excursion given by the Short Line was a great success. Yesterday was a record breaker in the number of tourists to arrive in the city.  
Nearly 2000 people went on the Midland Wild Flower excursion yesterday. The people of Colorado Springs are now using 1,000,000 gallons of water per day; this takes the supply system to the limit and unless greater care is used in irrigation the hours of use must be further limited.

Sherriff Gilbert yesterday arrested J. H. Baughman, alias Warner, alleged to be an escaped convict from Kansas.  
Saturday, June 26.  
Miller murder trial will probably be continued Monday morning.  
Police Officer James E. Burch, who has been missing since Thursday night, is said to be in Victor.  
Members of the for 50,000 club are now open and being rapidly signed.  
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad is said to be making track arrangements with the Colorado & Southern to run a "Flyer" from its present terminus at Amarillo, Texas, through this city to Denver.

Concert by Midland band at Cheyenne park this afternoon from 3 to 5.  
Lightning at 10 o'clock last night started a fire at the distributing station of the Colorado Springs Electric company.  
City officials intend to prevent Sunday vaudeville performances at Prospect lake. This is the last day of the Gazette figure puzzle.

Sunday, June 26.  
Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell and Max Morris, three national labor leaders, will be in Colorado Springs on July 1. Cripple Creek strike war has been declared off, and the freight and passenger tariffs previously in force will be restored July 1.  
Police Officer James Burch is still missing.  
Colonel Bacon has sold his beautiful "Glendale" property in Ivywild to Edward W. Genter, of Salt Lake, who intends to make Colorado Springs his home.  
Fifteen physicians who are members of the American Climatological association have arrived at the Antlers.  
Promoters of the pie-eating-vaudeville walk show, by taking advantage of a technicality, have evaded law and will give Sunday exhibitions today on private property adjoining Prospect lake.  
Colorado State Bar association will hold its fifth annual meeting at the Antlers hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Judge Joseph Shovalter, of 2023 North Nevada avenue, suffered a broken arm last evening as the indirect result of lightning.  
Promoters of the Garden of the Gods Chautauque association have issued a statement setting forth the plans for this summer's assembly and appealing for support by purchase of either of lots on the assembly ground or season tickets to the assembly grounds.  
Nearly every prominent business man in the city has now signed the membership roll of the new Business Men's Progressive club.

John Oben, a Denver grocer, was assaulted and robbed of \$30 and his watch.  
It was rumored in Denver that E. A. Colburn of Colorado Springs had bought the Overland Park race track.  
An injury received in romping with a small boy visitor.  
F. R. Allen, a sawmill man near Lyons, was shot and killed by Gus Plumb, in a dispute with the latter.  
Fire destroyed about \$16,000 worth of property at Gunnison.  
Miss Eva Harkins of South Carolina had a narrow escape from falling from the dome of the capitol building.  
Fifty-four clerks in the Denver post office have been notified of increase of salary.  
Drouth in Wet Mountain valley is causing colored man to under arrest in Cripple Creek for pawing a diamond entrusted to his care.  
A machine drill invented by G. D. Warren of Cripple Creek, is attracting attention. It has been patented and is being arranged with one of the Sullivan drills, to occur July 13.

Under a new contract Cripple Creek will save considerable money on street lights.  
The Denver stockholder in the National Citizens bank.  
The steamer Dolphin has arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Skagway bringing down from Dawson \$1,000,000, most of which was taken on to Seattle.  
A systematic search is being made for new placer fields in the Yukon territory.  
Formal announcement of the organization of the American steel foundries under a New Jersey charter with an authorized capital of \$40,000,000, half 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and half common stock, was made. The new corporation acquires these plants and properties: American Steel Castings company (limited) of Pittsburgh, Leighton and Howard Steel Castings company of Franklin, Pa., the Sargeant Steel company of Chicago, and the American Steel Foundry company of St. Louis.  
Michigan Republican state convention nominated Governor Bliss on the first ballot.  
Two separate Republican state conventions were held in Little Rock, Ark., as the result of factional difficulties. One convention nominated Charles D. Greaves of Hot Springs for governor, and protested against "arbitrary dictation of boss rule, known as 'Claytonism'." The other convention, known as the "People's" convention, nominated for governor Harry H. Myers of Monroe county.  
W. J. Bryan last night announced that he was not invited to the Tilden club banquet in New York, adding that if he had been he would have responded explaining why he would not attend a political banquet given in honor of one who twice opposed the Democratic ticket and has never since announced his intention to return to the party.  
Yale defeated Harvard in the "variety" race at New London.  
The Ohio supreme court directs Governor Nash to appoint a Lieutenant Governor. Lieutenant Governor Nipper was appointed probate judge of Hamilton county.

Sunday, June 26.  
John Sebastian, for many years general passenger agent of the Rock Island railroad, was one of the best known officials in the west here at Fort Niagara.  
The appointment will take effect at once and his office will remain in Chicago.  
I. H. Hirschfeld, former president of the suspended National bank of Chicago, has been adjudged bankrupt in the federal court. His liabilities are \$48,469 and assets, \$2,157.  
The ten companies of the famous Ninth Infantry, which arrived on the transport Klipsch, left San Francisco for the east yesterday. Colonel C. F. Robe in command. The headquarters of the regiment and six companies will be stationed at Madison barracks, New York, and the other companies at Fort Niagara.  
A dispatch from Omaha says the United Pacific railroad has come to a satisfactory agreement with its car builders, but the entire force of machinists in that city have been discharged with the exception of 10 men.  
A dispatch from Manila says that though there is no positive proof that the four American teachers of Cebu, island of Cebu, who have been missing since June 10, when they started on a day's outing, have been killed, there is little doubt that they were murdered, as members of the constabulary who killed a man for resisting arrest, found on his person a revolver which they had belonged to Mr. Thomas, one of the teachers referred to.  
Heavy hail storm is reported in the vicinity of Greeley, destroying small fruit, breaking windows and doing other damage.  
The wheat crop was also badly damaged. At Deer Trail a heavy plate glass window was broken by the hail.  
The long drought prevailing in Texas has caused general suffering. Heavy rains are reported from Dallas south to the gulf, and many sections north, east and west have received portions of the downpour. The corn crop is said to be under redemption, but cotton will be hard to sell.  
One hundred thousand men employed by the United States Steel corporation will receive advance in wages of 10 per cent, which will increase the annual payroll of the corporation to \$49,000,000. The advance applies to union as well as to non-union men. Strictly speaking, the advance applies to non-union men of every constituent company of the corporation.

The wind and rain storm which struck Galveston Thursday night continued with increased intensity until yesterday afternoon. The only damage reported in Galveston was the burning out of a motor car by the water getting into the electric machinery.  
Sunday, June 26.  
The Tuolumne big trees in California are threatened with destruction by forest fire.  
After a conference lasting just five minutes this afternoon the executive committee of the machinists of the Union Pacific declared that they would not join the system to quit work before Monday morning; the demands which were presented by the men and refused by the railroad officials were for a 10 per cent increase in salary, reinstatement of all discharged machinists, and no piece work.  
George E. Roberts, director of the milt, who recently purchased the Iowa State Register, has consummated a deal for the purchase of the Des Moines Register. The two papers will be combined and issued daily from the Register office.  
Owen H. Roche, formerly a well-known Board of Trade operator, died in Chicago yesterday.  
Jessie Morrison, on trial for the third time for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle, was found guilty of murder in the second degree.  
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## STATE

(Friday, June 25.)  
As the result of a quarrel over the picketing of a so-called "unfair" restaurant in Pueblo one of the pickets was shot and killed and a police officer wounded by Jacob Dodgson, son of the proprietor.  
A meeting of directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company met yesterday and decided to suspend payment of dividends on the common stock.  
The tenth international Sunday school convention opened its first session at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Denver, last night. The auditorium was decorated with American and British flags. The greater part of the time was devoted to welcoming speeches and responses.

Sunday, June 26.  
Cloudburst and drizzle caused large amount of damage, including the drowning of a large flock of sheep.  
In executive session of the United States senate last evening Senator Teller objected to consideration of the nomination of D. C. Bailey of Denver as United States marshal.  
Terrific hail storms swept over the northern part of the state yesterday, doing an immense amount of damage to the growing crops.  
Forest fires which have been raging in various parts of the state have been extinguished by the recent heavy rains.  
The "Denver Flyer," between Denver and Memphis via the Colorado & Southern and Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf, will start with through sleeper service July 1.  
First National bank of Denver is about to increase its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.  
By the overturning of a "tramway" car near Elitch's gardens in Denver last night a large number of persons were hurt, several seriously.

(Monday, June 26, 1902.)  
Twelve freight cars of a D. & R. G. train went into the ditch at Glade, between Larkspur and Castle Rock, and an unknown tramp was killed.  
Ernest N. Gray, a prominent mining man in the Cripple Creek district, and formerly from Aspen, committed suicide in Cripple Creek early yesterday morning.

(Tuesday, July 1, 1902.)  
International Sunday school association held its final session in Denver last night.  
By unanimous opinion of the supreme court of this state, the city of Denver is declared to be entitled to the \$2,000,000, which it was to receive from the founding of the Clayton college for boys.

(Wednesday, July 2.)  
John Oben, a Denver grocer, was assaulted and robbed of \$30 and his watch.  
It was rumored in Denver that E. A. Colburn of Colorado Springs had bought the Overland Park race track.  
An injury received in romping with a small boy visitor.  
F. R. Allen, a sawmill man near Lyons, was shot and killed by Gus Plumb, in a dispute with the latter.  
Fire destroyed about \$16,000 worth of property at Gunnison.  
Miss Eva Harkins of South Carolina had a narrow escape from falling from the dome of the capitol building.  
Fifty-four clerks in the Denver post office have been notified of increase of salary.  
Drouth in Wet Mountain valley is causing colored man to under arrest in Cripple Creek for pawing a diamond entrusted to his care.  
A machine drill invented by G. D. Warren of Cripple Creek, is attracting attention. It has been patented and is being arranged with one of the Sullivan drills, to occur July 13.

Under a new contract Cripple Creek will save considerable money on street lights.  
The Denver stockholder in the National Citizens bank.  
The steamer Dolphin has arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Skagway bringing down from Dawson \$1,000,000, most of which was taken on to Seattle.  
A systematic search is being made for new placer fields in the Yukon territory.  
Formal announcement of the organization of the American steel foundries under a New Jersey charter with an authorized capital of \$40,000,000, half 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and half common stock, was made. The new corporation acquires these plants and properties: American Steel Castings company (limited) of Pittsburgh, Leighton and Howard Steel Castings company of Franklin, Pa., the Sargeant Steel company of Chicago, and the American Steel Foundry company of St. Louis.  
Michigan Republican state convention nominated Governor Bliss on the first ballot.  
Two separate Republican state conventions were held in Little Rock, Ark., as the result of factional difficulties. One convention nominated Charles D. Greaves of Hot Springs for governor, and protested against "arbitrary dictation of boss rule, known as 'Claytonism'." The other convention, known as the "People's" convention, nominated for governor Harry H. Myers of Monroe county.  
W. J. Bryan last night announced that he was not invited to the Tilden club banquet in New York, adding that if he had been he would have responded explaining why he would not attend a political banquet given in honor of one who twice opposed the Democratic ticket and has never since announced his intention to return to the party.  
Yale defeated Harvard in the "variety" race at New London.  
The Ohio supreme court directs Governor Nash to appoint a Lieutenant Governor. Lieutenant Governor Nipper was appointed probate judge of Hamilton county.

Sunday, June 26.  
John Sebastian, for many years general passenger agent of the Rock Island railroad, was one of the best known officials in the west here at Fort Niagara.  
The appointment will take effect at once and his office will remain in Chicago.  
I. H. Hirschfeld, former president of the suspended National bank of Chicago, has been adjudged bankrupt in the federal court. His liabilities are \$48,469 and assets, \$2,157.  
The ten companies of the famous Ninth Infantry, which arrived on the transport Klipsch, left San Francisco for the east yesterday. Colonel C. F. Robe in command. The headquarters of the regiment and six companies will be stationed at Madison barracks, New York, and the other companies at Fort Niagara.  
A dispatch from Omaha says the United Pacific railroad has come to a satisfactory agreement with its car builders, but the entire force of machinists in that city have been discharged with the exception of 10 men.  
A dispatch from Manila says that though there is no positive proof that the four American teachers of Cebu, island of Cebu, who have been missing since June 10, when they started on a day's outing, have been killed, there is little doubt that they were murdered, as members of the constabulary who killed a man for resisting arrest, found on his person a revolver which they had belonged to Mr. Thomas, one of the teachers referred to.  
Heavy hail storm is reported in the vicinity of Greeley, destroying small fruit, breaking windows and doing other damage.  
The wheat crop was also badly damaged. At Deer Trail a heavy plate glass window was broken by the hail.  
The long drought prevailing in Texas has caused general suffering. Heavy rains are reported from Dallas south to the gulf, and many sections north, east and west have received portions of the downpour. The corn crop is said to be under redemption, but cotton will be hard to sell.  
One hundred thousand men employed by the United States Steel corporation will receive advance in wages of 10 per cent, which will increase the annual payroll of the corporation to \$49,000,000. The advance applies to union as well as to non-union men. Strictly speaking, the advance applies to non-union men of every constituent company of the corporation.

The wind and rain storm which struck Galveston Thursday night continued with increased intensity until yesterday afternoon. The only damage reported in Galveston was the burning out of a motor car by the water getting into the electric machinery.  
Sunday, June 26.  
The Tuolumne big trees in California are threatened with destruction by forest fire.  
After a conference lasting just five minutes this afternoon the executive committee of the machinists of the Union Pacific declared that they would not join the system to quit work before Monday morning; the demands which were presented by the men and refused by the railroad officials were for a 10 per cent increase in salary, reinstatement of all discharged machinists, and no piece work.  
George E. Roberts, director of the milt, who recently purchased the Iowa State Register, has consummated a deal for the purchase of the Des Moines Register. The two papers will be combined and issued daily from the Register office.  
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## FOREIGN

(Friday, June 25.)  
The Rt. Rev. William Gardencroft, D. D., bishop of Auckland, is dead. He was born in 1831. He had been bishop of Auckland since 1889, and primate of New Zealand since 1899.  
Those around King Edward seem to be astonished at his apparent rapid recovery.  
It is said that the Russian troops have already been withdrawn from Mukden. The Russian fleet in the Gulf of Japan will be evacuated by 1903, and Shang-kai-kwan will be restored to its owners by October. The Manchurian guards will number 30,000 men.  
Buckingham palace was closed for the night rather later than usual. It is understood, however, that the king's strength and progress are maintained, and it is not anticipated that there will be any necessity of issuing another bulletin before 10:30 this morning.  
The Orinoco Steamship Transportation company, an American concern, has been making most anxious representations to the state department to the effect that its interests are threatened by the action of one of the Venezuelan government officials in declaring a practical blockade of the river Orinoco.

Saturday, June 26.  
President Loubet has signed a decree closing the religious institutions which have not complied with the provisions of the law of associations. One hundred and thirty establishments are involved.  
Lord Henniker, governor of the island of Man, who had been in ill health for some time past, died at the Isle of Man yesterday. He was born in 1842.  
At a meeting of the directory of the United Irish league, held in Dublin, John Dillon, chairman of the league, John Dillon and Michael Davitt, were nominated to represent the home organization at the convention of the American branches of the league, to be held in Boston next year.  
About 1,500 Canadian troops sailed from Durban, Natal, for home yesterday. Two thousand additional Canadians will start for home on July 14.

The first consignment of Boer prisoners, numbered 1 to 100, sailed from the island of St. Helena Thursday for South Africa. After taking the oath of allegiance to Great Britain the prisoners marched to the boats singing the national anthem.  
King Edward's improvement has been so marked that there is talk of resuming many of the festivities that were planned; it is now considered probable that he will recover.

Sunday, June 26.  
Treaty providing for the prolongation of the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (the dreibund) has been signed.  
Queen Alexandra, received Whitehall, the special ambassador of the United States, and Mrs. Reid at Buckingham palace yesterday afternoon in farewell audience.

(Monday, June 26, 1902.)  
The Paris-Vienna automobile race was won by Marcel Renault, who covered the distance in 16 hours and 22 minutes, an average of about 24 miles an hour.  
In dispatch from Peking the correspondent there of the London Times says a meeting of the foreign ministers in Peking was held last Saturday to discuss the recent case of the administration of the treaty of Tientsin to the Chinese, and that no decision was arrived at.  
Cholera has appeared in Tokyo, Japan.  
A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that the Danish navy has invited the deputation of British hussars to return to London at the end of September for the coronation of the king.

A dispatch from Bombay says there is great alarm in western India because of the continued absence of the monsoon, the heavy rainfall which usually comes in June; the non-appearance of the monsoon is said to be traceable to the eruption of Mont Pelee, on the island of Martinique.  
King Edward has sent a telegram to Emperor William expressing his regrets with regard to the accident to torpedo boat No. 2 of the German navy, which was run down and sunk by British steamer June 24, at the mouth of the Elbe.  
In the dispatch from Port Arthur, the captain of the British vessel Hestia is named, except at the recent battle of the sea at that port which has caused the death of over 400 persons, nearly 300 of whom were Europeans.

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In a dispatch from Vienna the correspondent there of the London Daily Express says earthquakes have occurred simultaneously in 20 towns in Asia Minor, and that many houses have collapsed.  
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The Berlin consulate's report shows that the exports to the United States for the past quarter were \$1,922,559, an increase of \$24,444. For the fiscal year the exports were \$8,264,000, an increase of \$1,810,000.  
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Mining stock market yesterday was quiet but prices for the most part were very firm.  
Work was resumed yesterday on the property of the Mountain Boy G. M. Co. on Raven hill.  
Evolve and other who examined the Elkton mine yesterday were most favorably impressed.  
R. L. Patterson, a well-known mining man of the Cripple Creek district, has been present at the Yukon conference regarding the disposition of the friars' lands in the Philippines.

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# KREOMULSION

## The Best and Surest Cattle and Sheep Dip

Not poison, a disinfectant and the only Dip manufactured in Colorado. Also manufacture a non-poisonous fluid for spraying fruit trees. Sure death to worms and insects.

## The Antiseptic Manufacturing Co.

732 Fifteenth Street, DENVER, COLO.  
Write for Catalogue.

## GEN. WILLIAM J. PALMER DECLINES POLITICAL HONOR

A letter has been received in this city from General William J. Palmer of this city, who is now in Greece, the letter having been written at Athens, June 11, in which he declines to allow his name to be used in connection with a nomination for the Colorado executive chair.  
General Palmer has been frequently mentioned during the past year as a possible candidate before the Republicans of the state for the governorship. Numerous friends of the general who are prominent in business and politics have looked with favor upon his possible candidacy and have expressed the hope that he would allow his name to be used.  
In a personal letter to Captain H. A. Watson of the Antlers, received yesterday, General Palmer in his courteous but emphatic way puts a quietus on any boom in his favor that his friends have been inclined to start.  
"Concerning the proposed or suggested candidacy of General W. J. Palmer for the office of governor of Colorado," said Captain H. A. Watson last night, "I have received a letter in which he expresses himself. The letter was written June 11 at Athens, Greece, and what the general says about that matter is this: 'I received your kind letter and enclosures of a few weeks ago, but with many thanks for the most appreciative plans for my political honor, I must ask you to withhold any efforts in that direction. It would be too much like going back into the business harness again.'"

Sunday, June 26.  
Fair trading continued on the mining stock exchange yesterday, but prices were off.  
Seelye W. Mudd, consulting engineer, has submitted his report on the water situation in the Elkton mine; in an interview he states that the flow of water is not a circumstance to that in some mines.  
There is considerable activity on Sheep Mountain in the northern part of the Cripple Creek district and developments show a good low grade proposition.  
(Tuesday, July 1, 1902.)  
Cripple Creek output for the 30 days of June was \$2,024,270.  
Mining stock market was fairly active yesterday and prices were, for the most part, firm; feature was the strength of Little Puck.  
Revenue tax on stock certificates is now off.  
Annual meeting of the Jack Pot G. M. Co. was held yesterday.

(Wednesday, July 2.)  
The local stock exchange voted to omit the call on Saturday, July 5, as well as that on the 4th.  
The Isabella company is making regular shipments with profit. The property is let paid.  
Elkton directors are said to be soliciting prospectus just as if no compromise had been made.  
El Paso figures for June are expected to show a good production and a considerable profit for the month. The improvement going on will make this one of the best equipped mines in the district.  
Mayor Franklin of Victor, while in the city yesterday, said he was sure the camp would produce so much ore in a single month as in the one just closed.  
United States Reduction and Refining company yesterday paid its regular quarterly dividend, \$120,000. This makes a total paid of \$200,000.  
A shipment was made yesterday from the Henderson lease on the Jerry Johnson. It was 20 tons of 220 ore.

C. F. & I. CO. HAS SUSPENDED DIVIDENDS ON COMMON STOCK  
Denver, Colo., June 26.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company today the following directors were in attendance: J. B. Grant, W. H. James, J. A. Kehler, Cass S. Herrington, Dennis Sullivan, John L. Jerome, A. C. Cass, J. C. Osgood.  
The chairman made the following statement in relation to earnings and dividends:  
When the management, on May 31, 1901, recommended the payment of dividends on common stock, it was with the belief that the current earnings, action of the steel works and other improvements fully warranted it and that the payment of regular quarterly dividends could be maintained. A full year's dividends, amounting to \$1,025,275.50, have been paid and the company still has a surplus of undivided net earnings of \$947,585.29, but the current earnings are not sufficient to pay the current dividends. The earnings are showing slight monthly increase, the monthly earnings for May having been \$170,550.00. The full requirements to meet all charges, sinking funds and dividends, including dividends on the common stock at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, amount to \$250,000 per month.  
The only improvement which has been contemplated is one blast furnace, but the profits derived from it have been increased costs of all the steel works products resulting from the disadvantage of operating the old plants while the new work is in progress.  
In completing improvements to the point of profitable operation have been wholly unexpected, though a reasonable margin for delay was calculated on. The cost of the construction work undertaken by the company has been completed on time, but the contracts for material, machinery and construction are from six to 18 weeks behind the specified dates for completion. To add to the difficulties of the situation, the employees of the contractors on iron construction have been on a strike for two weeks and are still out. The management is unable, in view of the past



R. I. Frazier, Maker of the Famous Pueblo Saddle Handmade Harness a Specialty. Prices right. Catalogues FREE. Send for Saddle Catalogue No. 4 and for Harness Catalogue No. 5. Pueblo, Colorado.

# Of Course You Do

Want your watch repaired correctly? My experience of twenty years is at your service. Customers in all parts of Colorado.

**HAYNER, 13 1/2 S. Tejon St.**

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

# Gazette Gayeties



## A SOUTHLAND LULLABY.

De sun am gone too bed down in do wes:  
(Hush yo, honey! Hush!)  
De bobolink am sleepin' in he nes:  
(Hush yo, honey! Hush!)  
Yondaa is de Dream Man comin' from de do:  
Gwine tek meh honey toe he happy lan, foh sho!  
Gyarin chasa de butterflies till mornin' comes once mo:  
(Hush yo, honey! Hush!)

Close yo' li' eyes an' go toe sleep:  
(Hush yo, honey! Hush!)  
Daddy gwine watch, so doan yo' peep:  
(Hush yo, honey! Hush!)  
All de flow'rs an' butterflies am gwine toe deir res:  
Every li' birdie am a-sleepin' in he nes:  
So lay yo' curly head an' sleep, safe on mammy's bress:  
(Hush yo, honey! Hush!)

## ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY.

"I feel somewhat depressed," remarked Atlas, "but then, I suppose it's the weight of the world."

## OMAR ON THE STREAM.

A fish of monstrous size I caught one day;  
The largest taken from that stream, they say;  
The whole town marvelled much; I only smiled—  
For wow! You should have seen the one that got away!

## NOW THEN, ALL TOGETHER!

A steady pull together, then it won't be very long ere we're entered on the census books with 50,000 strong!

## ADIOS, FALSE JUNE!

Farewell, thou June!  
We're mighty glad to see you slip your tether,  
For you're as fickle  
As a maid  
When it comes down to weather!  
Did we not shed  
Our fannels when we felt  
Your warm sun  
Glowing,  
And then awake one morn  
To find the  
Freezing winds a-blowing?  
Did we not  
Resurrect the straw, gauze  
Lingerie, white  
Mantel  
Trousers—and then feel like  
Icebergs in some  
Arctic channel?  
Thy sex, oh June, is  
Feminine—we can no longer  
Doubt it—  
You give a taste of heaven and  
Then make us go  
Without it!  
Why do you fool us, when  
You came with such  
Warm promise  
Laden?  
Yet it will teach us not  
To trust a fickle  
Summer maiden!

## NOWADAYS.

"Then you don't love me?"  
"Why, yes, Jack, dear, of course I love you. But you don't expect me to sacrifice myself by making a romantic marriage, do you?"

## IN THE FAR WEST.

"What became of that young fellow who was around here a few days ago?"  
"Well, stranger," replied Rattlesnake Pete, "th' coroner's jury allowed as how he committed suicide. Ye see, he started t' practice branding on another feller's cattle."

## RULES FOR RURAL DELIVERY.

Notice is given to the public by the postal department that the contracts in effect July 1, 1903, for the performance of mail service on the star routes in Colorado provide that in addition to carrying the mails to the various post-offices, the carrier will be required to deliver mail into boxes and hang small bags or satchels containing mail on cranes or posts that may be erected along the line of the route, under the following regulations of the department:

Any person living on or near the route and not within the corporate limits of any town or within 80 rods of any post-office who desires his mail deposited at a given point on the line of the route by the carrier may provide and erect a suitable box or crane on the roadside, located in such a manner as to be reached as conveniently as practicable by the carrier without dismounting from the vehicle or horse, and such person shall file with the postmaster at the postoffice to which his mail is addressed (which shall be one of the two postoffices on the route on either side of and next to the box or crane) a request in writing for the delivery of his mail to the carrier for deposit at the designated point, at the risk of the addressee. The small bag or satchel shall be described, as well as the box or crane, must be provided by the person for whose use it is intended without expense to the department.

It shall be the duty of the postmaster at every such postoffice, upon a written order from any person living on or near the route, to deliver to the mail carrier for that route any mail matter—placing in the respective satchels, where such are used, the mail for the persons to whom such satchels belong, with instructions as to the proper mail box or crane at which said mail matter shall be deposited; but registered mail shall not be so delivered unless expressly requested by the addressee in his written order. No mail matter so delivered to the carrier shall be carried past another post office on the route before being deposited into a mail box or hung on a crane or post.

The carrier on the route will be required to receive from any postmaster on the route any mail matter or private mail satchel that may be entrusted to him outside of the mail bag, and shall carry such mail matter or private mail satchel to and deposit it into the proper mail box or hang it on the proper crane placed on the line of the route for this purpose; such service by the carrier to be without charge to the addressee.

The mail carriers must be of good character and of sufficient intelligence to properly handle and deposit the mail along the route.

The department does not prescribe any particular design of box or satchel to be used for this service, but the person providing either should see that it is of such character as to afford ample protection to his mail. If there is a lock attached to the box, a key is to be held by the carrier, as he is expected to deposit the mail without the necessity of unlocking the box. The box or crane should be so located on the roadside that the carrier can deposit the mail without leaving his vehicle or horse, and yet not where it will obstruct public travel.

The carrier is not required to collect mail from the boxes, but there is no objection to his doing so if it does not interfere with his making the schedule time. The law provides that every carrier of the mail shall receive any mail matter presented to him if properly prepaid by stamps, and deliver the same by mailing at the next postoffice at which he arrives, but that no fees shall be allowed him therefor.

The box delivery above described is required by the contracts effective July 1, 1903, on all of the star routes (with but few exceptions) in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Alaska, and Hawaii.

W. S. Shallenberger,  
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

## WHEN IN DOUBT

As to your condition of health, consult Dr. Francis Phillips of Colorado Springs. It costs you nothing for consultation, either personally or by letter. Dr. Phillips treats as a specialty consumption, asthma, catarrh and chronic diseases of men, women and children, and is in possession of a knowledge of this specialty work that makes his services in demand. His special inhalation treatment for diseases of the lungs, nose and throat cures when all other methods fail. One treatment relieves immediately and a course will permanently cure. People are fast learning the results of his special treatment. What he is doing for others he can do for you. Call and talk over your condition. It costs you nothing to know your condition, as examination is free. Why remain in doubt? Office 24 North Tejon St. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8.

## YOUNG EAGLE CAUGHT

IN CHEYENNE CANON.  
A young eagle was captured alive in North Cheyenne canon yesterday afternoon by a 16-year-old youth.

The eagle alighted in the top of a tree near the pavilion in the North canon shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday evening and was discovered by the members of the Union Printer's home picnic party. Walker C. Smith, a 16-year-old boy who was in the party, climbed to the top of the tree and captured the young bird with his bare hands. The boy brought the eagle home with him and will keep it in a cage.

## NO NEW BUREAU.

Geological Survey to Have Charge of Bureau.

Since the passage of the irrigation bill there has been a good deal of speculation as to whether a new bureau would be created to take charge of administration. It is now definitely known, however, that the great national policy which the act provides for will be carried out by the secretary of the interior through the geological survey as at present constituted under the immediate supervision of Mr. Charles D. Walcott, the director, and Mr. F. H. Newell, the chief of the hydrographic bureau of the survey.

"The intent of the measure," said Representative Baedeker, who had practical charge of the bill in the house, "are gratified to know that this will be done, because it removes any danger of the work falling into the hands of untried men. The work of the survey in all its relations to the development of the irrigation resources of the arid region has been eminently satisfactory to the people of the west who are familiar with what has been accomplished. Mr. Newell has been in charge of the work for 14 years. He entered the employ of the geological survey under Major Powell, who may be said to be the father of the national irrigation policy, and his conception of the marvelous possibilities of the arid region under a national plan for its development seems now about to be realized. Mr. Newell has made almost a life study of the subject, and is probably more familiar than any other man in the United States with the irrigation resources of the west and what must be done to accomplish the purposes of the new national irrigation law which has been designated the new homestead law."

"The fact is fully recognized by those who will have the administration of the new law and by the western senators and representatives who have worked so hard for its enactment that it is a part of wisdom to proceed with great care without undue haste in carrying its provisions into effect. It is believed that this view will have the approval of the people of the west, and that there will not be any such wild scramble as some have predicted to get reservoirs built right away in every western congressional district. The fact is that the western people have been fighting for a principle rather than for any specific application of it, and now that congress has formally adopted and inaugurated the policy for which they have contended they are more interested to secure a wise and conservative administration of that policy, so as to demonstrate its practical benefits, than to crowd for the immediate construction of works in every local section of the west."

"The more conservative plan than this irrigation act for the solution of the great problem of the reclamation of the arid region could not be devised. The proceeds from the sales of public lands in the arid and semi-arid states amount to about \$2,000,000 a year. The irrigation act sets apart these proceeds, whatever they may be, as a revolving construction fund in the treasury and authorizes the secretary of the interior to use it for the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of the arid public lands. The lands reclaimed are reserved exclusively for actual settlers only, under the homestead law, who must live on the land reclamation work. The total cost of each system of works is to be a charge against the lands reclaimed under it, and each settler must pay back to the government, in 10 annual installments his proportionate cost of the work. The entire investment of the government in each system would, therefore, come back to it in 10 years' time and as it came back from year to year, it would be available for the construction of new works."

"It is really astonishing the way this fund accumulates. Taking it by 10-year periods, with the average receipt from new land sales of \$2,500,000 a year, the amount available from this source alone in the first 10 years would be \$25,000,000. In the second 10 years this same amount would be duplicated and the \$25,000,000 invested during the first 10 years would come back and be reinvested in new works in the second 10 years, making a total investment in the second 10 years of \$50,000,000 in the construction of new systems. In the third 10 years another \$25,000,000 would come in from sales and the whole \$75,000,000 invested in the second 10 years would be back for reinvestment, making a grand total invested in the construction of new works in the 30 years of \$150,000,000. This whole sum would come back to the government in the fourth 10-year period, and would be reinvested again and again until the whole vast area of irrigable arid public land has been reclaimed and settled and at the end the whole sum will finally be returned to the government."

"It is, of course, impossible to construct such irrigation works to reclaim the arid public lands without including under some of the systems lands which have been already taken up, and it would be the height of injustice to ask the actual settler who went there and built his home before the works were planned that he be barred for all time from any chance of getting water for his land from the government system. The bill has been most carefully drawn to cover this contingency. The actual settler who lives on his land can, on payment of his share of the cost of the works, get water, but for not more than 150 acres, and the granting of water rights to non-resident owners of large tracts is carefully safeguarded against and forbidden."

"Every feature and provision of the bill has been framed with the utmost caution and care to carry out the policy declared for in President Roosevelt's message to congress and in the last annual report of the secretary of the interior of making the remaining public lands available for home-makers and creating opportunities for millions of our citizens to become independent home owners."

"The administration of the measure is in the hands of the friends. There is not a shadow of doubt that the measure will be so enforced as to carry out this central idea and guard against every attempt at speculation or land grabbing or land speculation under it. The president is known to have his whole heart in this great national home-making plan, and he may be depended on not to permit it to miscarry."

"During the debate on the bill much was said by those opposed to it about the iniquity of taxing the eastern farmer to create competition with him. The fact is that not a dollar of taxes will be laid on the farmer under this law and no competition with him will be created. The building of these great government irrigation works must necessarily proceed so slowly that the farmer will not keep pace with cultivation will not keep pace with

# The Patrick Hotel

## Bath Houses

PAGOSA SPRINGS, COLO.

HOT MINERAL SPRINGS, conceded to be the LARGEST and BEST in the known world. Sure cure for RHEUMATISM and all BLOOD and SKIN diseases.

Only hotel run in connection with the Springs. Rates \$12.00 per week—including baths.

our rapidly increasing population, and the eastern farmer, instead of being injured, will be benefited by the greatly increased demand for the manufactured products of the eastern factories, which operates the eastern farmer feeds.

"This was well expressed by the president in his message to congress, where he said: 'The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectively prevent western competition with eastern agriculture. Indeed, the products of agriculture will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit from the successful home-making plan, but another name for the upbuilding of the nation.'"

## WHAT CAUSES DANDRUFF.

Greatest European Authority on Skin Diseases, Says It's a Germ.

The old idea was that dandruff is scales of skin thrown off through a feverish condition of the scalp. Prof. Unna, Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin diseases, says dandruff is a germ disease. The germ buries under the scalp, and causes a little scales of cuticle, and sapping the vitality of the hair at the root. The only hair preparation that kills dandruff germs is Newbro's Horcicide. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Not only cures dandruff, but stops falling hair and causes a luxuriant growth. Delightful hair dressing.

## BELL WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT PUBLIC FLOWERS.

Washington, June 28.—Judge Bell today introduced a resolution calling for a report on the condition of the public gardens and flowers in the capital. The resolution was introduced by the house of representatives. The resolution calls for a report on the condition of the public gardens and flowers in the capital. The resolution was introduced by the house of representatives.

## WEST POINT CADETS.

Washington, June 28.—The president has appointed the following cadets at West Point on the United States military academy:

James M. Lockett, son of Captain James Lockett, fourth cavalry; Reynolds Hayden, son of Lieutenant Commander Reynolds Hayden, U. S. N.; Frederick T. Dickman, son of Captain Jos. T. Dickman, eighth cavalry; Jonathan M. Walnwright, son of Major R. P. Walnwright, fifth cavalry; Walter M. Galtman, son of Major Richard T. Galtman, twenty-second infantry; Marysville H. H. Thompson, son of Captain John H. Thompson, ordinance department; Henry B. Clagett, son of the late Major J. B. Clagett, twenty-second infantry; W. C. F. Nicholson, twelfth cavalry; William J. Nicholson, twelfth cavalry; Sedgewick Pratt, artillery corps and Henry W. Torney, son of Major Geo. H. Torney, surgeon U. S. A.

The cadets have been ordered to report at West Point on July 25.

## CATTLE DRIVEN OUT.

By Associated Press.

Ardmore, I. T., July 1.—Hundreds of cattle imported from southwest Texas are being driven out of the territory by the Indian police acting. It is said, upon orders from the interior department.

# HARTSEL HOT SPRINGS

ONLY 70 MILES from Colorado Springs on Midland Railway. GOOD HOTEL. MODERATE prices. NEW TUBS in bath house. SPRINGS UNEQUALLED for the CURE of RHEUMATISM and all BLOOD and SKIN diseases. Best place in the state for your vacation. FINE FISHING.

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Send us a trial order for Ark Rye Whiskies and Wines.

Notice These Prices: Gal. Ark Whiskey (Rye or Bourbon) \$4.00 Tom Moore \$5.00 Ed. Henderson (Bourbon) \$5.00 Royalty Club \$4.00 Anderson (Rye or Bourbon) \$3.50 Jack Pot \$4.00

WINE

Port ..... From \$1.25 to \$2.00  
Muscadet ..... From \$1.25 to \$2.00  
Angelica ..... From \$1.25 to \$2.00  
Tokay ..... From \$1.25 to \$2.00  
Sherry ..... From \$1.25 to \$2.00  
Claret ..... From \$1.00 up  
Riesling ..... From \$1.00 up

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# INFORMATION ABOUT COLORADO

## OURAY COUNTY

Home Smelter Situation.

The prospects for starting the Home Pyritic smelter are now very bright. An interview with Judge Story reveals the fact that the smelter situation has improved and that there is nothing now to prevent the owners from starting it up at an early date. Messrs. A. A. Wynne, W. L. Sanders and J. W. Teaney of Boston, are expected to arrive in Ouray tomorrow and the indications are that the plant will either be leased by experienced smelter people or that the company will take hold and operate the smelter itself. While the mining outlook in Ouray county was never brighter than at the present time, that outlook will be greatly improved when the smelter blows in. It is thought it will be in operation by the middle of July.—(Ouray Record.)

## PUEBLO COUNTY

Pueblo's Great Future.

Stronger confidence than ever in the future of the great Minnequa steel works results from the proceedings of the company at its periodical meeting held on Thursday. People of Pueblo could not in any case have serious doubts as to the company's intentions in view of the actual and extensive construction going on and the evidence of thorough solidity and modern expansion. But the oft-repeated rumors which stock jobbers have circulated in Wall street, together with the knowledge that even costly changes have frequently been made or unmade in the vicissitudes of big organizations, have been to some extent disquieting. Men have in a few instances hesitated to undertake enterprises the difficulty of which would be based on the steady operation of the steel works, until there should be some further confirmation of the plans announced. That confirmation came this week, and is as emphatic and unequivocal as can be desired. The colossal industries planned for Pueblo are really to go forward. The inauguration of branches and subdivisions of iron and steel manufacture, which will employ thousands of skilled workers, and which have been the dream and the hope of Pueblo people for many years, will be an actuality. There has been delay, as there often is in great undertakings, but the delay has been necessary, and the delay has been to develop the more clearly the positive intentions of the management. They ask only for more time, and they refuse to be dictated to by those stockholders who demand enjoyment of the present at the expense of the future.

Pueblo will surely be the Pittsburgh of the west.—(Chieftain.)

## Will Double Water Power.

Water pressure on the north side of the city will soon be doubled by the erection at the pumping station of a 10,000-gallon pump. Two pumps, each furnishing 5,000 gallons a day, are now in use, and the addition of the new machine will double the water pressure. A demand for this improvement in the water service has been made for many months, both by citizens and insurance companies. The new machine, which was thoroughly discussed at last night's meeting of the water trustees. No one opposed the project.

Next Tuesday evening the taxpayers of the north side will be called to the polls to vote on an exact understanding may be reached as to the desires of those who will pay for the pump. The heavy demands now made on the pumping station by the city for installing the pump were the first department in fighting the two big fires that recently occurred on the north side, when the lack of sufficient water pressure resulted in the loss of many thousands of dollars' worth of property have impressed the need of greater power at the pumping station with much force on the public mind.

## Pueblo County Oil.

Two oil prospecting wells are now being drilled near this city which may be expected to demonstrate within the next few weeks, the truth or fallacy of the theory that petroleum abounds in large quantities in this vicinity. The two wells in question are being drilled at the expense of outside capital; one being west and the other east of the city, both being north of the Arkansas. The Boggs Flat well—which is being

# Are Your Lungs Sound, and Are You Free from Catarrh?

Pure air is good, a generous diet is good, but these will not cure consumption so that a person can live safely in the east.

**THE SHEPARD TREATMENT**

has cured hundreds of consumptives and thousands of cases of catarrh of head and throat.

I send my TREATMENT TO ALL PARTS of the country and TREAT PATIENTS SUCCESSFULLY by mail.

Call or write for "Some New Thoughts on an Old Subject."

**Dr. W. A. SHEPARD,**

Rooms 1 and 2 Barnes Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.

On Tuesday, Mr. J. F. Kilby of the Kilby Manufacturing company, which company will erect the plant and supply it with machinery, was in the city to look over the factory site with a view of arranging plans for the construction work. He expressed himself highly pleased with the site and its surroundings, saying it was the best location for a sugar factory he had had anything to do with in Colorado. Wednesday morning he drove to Eaton with F. M. Shaw and J. A. Brown, and directed the company's engineer, Mr. Chas. H. Hedke, to come here at once and survey and stake off the ground for the factory.

Mr. Hedke arrived last evening from Eaton, where he is superintending the erection of a factory for the Kilby company, and this morning began the surveys. He will determine the exact boundaries of the tract, establish its levels and investigate the character of the soil by sinking a number of holes down to a firm foundation for the work of the factory to rest upon. This done he will make plans of the tract and a full report of his investigations and forward the same to Mr. Kilby, who, from the data furnished, will proceed to make his plans and estimates for the entire plant. Mr. Kilby expressed the opinion that, when these are completed, active construction work would be started and prosecuted with vigor until the plant should be finished ready for operation. He thought this would be accomplished within the next 30 days. When told of the doubts existing here respecting the intentions of the company, he promptly said they were wholly groundless and that he hadn't the least doubt in the world that the factory would be built, for he knew the company meant business.—(Fort Collins Courier.)

## LOGAN COUNTY

Elder D. L. Miller, the head of the Dunkard church in the United States, with about a dozen other prominent Dunkards and their families, arrived in Sterling, Tuesday, from Illinois and were accompanied by George L. McDonough of Omaha, colonization agent of the Union Pacific railroad. They were met at the union depot by H. B. Davis, of the Colorado Colony company, who escorted them to the hotel in the Pacific house. Wednesday morning the gentlemen were taken over our fine valley in carriages and given an idea of the land which the Dunkard sect is now settling upon. They appeared well pleased with their trip. A drive over this section of the South Platte valley never fails to leave a most favorable impression on the minds of all newcomers. Another party of 20 of this same sect arrived yesterday afternoon. The Dunkards are fine people, industrious, home loving, and God fearing, and Logan county could not do better than extend a most cordial welcome to these people.—(Logan County Advocate.)

## MESA COUNTY

Means Better Markets.

The article in our last issue explaining the new methods adopted by the fruit growers of California has attracted a good deal of attention and is hailed with delight by all who have studied its possible effects on our fruitcrop. If the California fruit is not placed with the commission men on consignment, but is either held at home or sent to one or two points and sold at auction all other markets must buy fruit at such a price as will give the California grower a profit. Grand valley fruit will command an advanced price because of the superior quality and condition in which it can be placed in the markets; there is also at least 10 cents per box more profit to our growers in the freight rate to the Missouri river.

The situation being thus relieved by this sensible move it is necessary that our shippers adopt so far as possible the same sensible method and abstain from overloading any market with consigned fruit, but to insist upon a profitable price before it is shipped or at least before it is received. Manager Moore of the association, has taken kindly to the plan, and so far as lies in his power will follow it out and will try to enlist the growers of Montrose and Delta in the good work. The volume of fruit grown in this county is not large enough to glut the markets most easily reached if wisely distributed and with the largely increased membership it will not be difficult. A large part of our fruit should go across the range by freight and this means a 10 per cent. profit over those who handle their own fruit and ship by express.

Altogether the prospect of larger profits this year than ever before are very bright indeed. Those who care for their orchards, and the ripening fruit, and see that it is properly prepared for the consumer will be sure of a good return for their investment and labor.—(Grand Junction.)

## LARIMER COUNTY

Engineers at Work on Factory Site.

Doubling Thomases who have all along contended that the Fort Collins Sugar company never would build a beet sugar factory in this city, are beginning to hedge and to lose faith in their own predictions in view of recent events. By their incessant croakings

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## Bureau of Information

# Do You Want to Know About COLORADO?

Do you want to know about Colorado: its resorts, scenery, climate, fishing, hunting, hotels, agricultural lands and general resources? With the enlargement of the tourist business each year, the need is felt for a source of information regarding the state and all its advantages and attractions. The Gazette is in a position to undertake this work for the benefit of the state and the information of tourists who are here or intend coming to Colorado. With this end in view the Gazette has established a department known as its "BUREAU OF INFORMATION." This department will be in charge of a competent manager and staff of employees who will be ready at all times to answer, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, all inquiries as to Colorado's railroads, hotels, tourist resorts, fishing, hunting, general resources, etc.

Address all letters "The Manager," Bureau of Information, The Colorado Springs Gazette, Colorado Springs, Colo.

## Ark Hot Springs

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"THE town beautiful" is an essential line of work among the many undertaken with such successful results by Women's clubs. The Colorado state federation has adopted and strenuously advocates the movement and a desire to minister to local needs has been ever increasingly shown in the history of the women's club movement all over the

As so many would-be funny people have sought to make club women and their clubs laughing-stock and women have enjoyed reading the editorials in the Eldorado, Kansas, Republican has to say about the delegates attending the Biennial meeting of the Federation of Women's clubs at Los Angeles. (It's all true.)

"The women did not ring up cocktails every morning before breakfast; neither did they go down and line up at the various hotel bars for morning drinks, as do the men who attend political conventions. These fair damsels did not follow up the morning cocktails with a breakfast and begin their day; they did not sit and play cards half the night, nor get off into rooms and tell questionable stories; nor go out and alize up the town after midnight. The women were infinitely better than the men in every way. The first thing in the world is a nice breakfast. The 4,000 women on the Pacific coast had earned an outing and had a right to go, there and have a good time, even if they smashed the banks' accounts of 8,000 old codgers at home who have not much else to do but to sit around and growl about it."

Mrs. Sarah F. Hamilton, of Saco, Me., at the annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage association the other day, gave some amusing reminiscences of the early days of women's clubs in that town; says the *Woman's Journal*. For a long time no woman would hear of having a club. At last Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz succeeded in organizing the "Dias Educational Union." It was disgracefully called the "Diaz Union" and was supposed to

People dearly love a hero who can do a fine thing and keep still about it, and they will always take care of him. One of the dreadfully demoralized conditions of the world is that when hostilities had almost ceased outside, quarrelling over officers, there was said to have been a big meeting in New York, during which one of the speakers, in the name of the classics, used "very dramatically" the phrase "Nihil," whereupon a chap in the gallery called out, "Three cheers for Nihil, the fellow that fit."

It has been pointed out many a time that though the silent hero might have to wait for full honors, they were sure to come, for the people have a way of taking care of their own, and they sorrow over one's self-destruction.

There are quiet, unostentatious men, who, very likely take their part in "managing" things, whom we seek out when we would sound the depths. It is

permanent safeguard for women's interests in matters of education was the right to vote for members of parliament. The introduction of the Education bill had made this question of great importance to women. The house was just voting on the suspension of Mr. Dillon, in consequence of the "bar" episode between him and Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Dillon, the historian, Unionist and member of parliament for Dublin university, went out to vote, and then came back and told the college women he wondered if they would like a seat in parliament, in view of the fact that they would run the place, and in view of using a "d-d liars". Mr. Lecky said the emo-

✱ ✱  
"Quite 10 years ago we of the west  
thought that the problem of co-educa-

not known in the elder pioneer days, the young men of the new generation, the young community, their arising as a fashionable element, and this class almost invariably sends its sons to college and its daughters to finishing schools. The sons are not, as a rule, brought up to be university men, to be world, but wealth and position give them a prominent place in the little college universe, and the toadies—since the college world is much like the bigger one outside—run after these silver balls. The mothers and sisters, considering it highly improper that a girl should go to college, or, if she must, that she should go to a place more noted for its college plays and daisy chains than for its learning, will send her to a finishing school. "I know of no better test of the working of co-education than the testimony of those who have been trained in that school. A few years ago letters were sent to 150 unmarried women, all college graduates, asking them to write, if they could, telling them if they would send their sons and daughters to co-educational institutions or to separate colleges. Of the

133 Who answered, 109 were in favor of co-education, and some who were not in favor of co-education for their daughters believed in it for their sons and were cheerfully willing to sacrifice the daughters of other women that their sons might have the advantages of such association."—(Mabel Clare Craft on "Advantages of Co-education.")

Flower in the crannied wall,  
I pluck you out of the crannies—  
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,  
Little flower—but if I could understand  
What you are, root and all, and all  
in all,  
I would know what God and man in  
—Alfred Tennyson.

Women have them dyed especially for trimming their own dresses. There are some who make a specialty of trimming ladies' gowns with any sort of trimming desired, no matter how delicate the hue. These shops are havens, after the weary seeking for trimmings that matched the color of the dress, for giving time to such details is another reason why all "seasons" are earlier than formerly.

\* \* \*

Pompadour is the design par excellence for the use of embroidery in colors this year. This is after the designs worn by the beautiful Mme. de Pompadour, which suited her delicate beauty and were worthy of preservation in the annals of fashion and of being recognized as genuine pompadour design. It is in small pink flowers upon a white ground, with a bit of gold in everything else, many variations of this style are made and the original is recognized with difficulty, though there is always a certain characteristic remaining.

Nothing but the delicate colors used in the pompadour designs, like may be

pale pink upon a pale green ground, or pink may be combined with pale green upon white, or there may be blue and pink upon a pale blue ground; there is a bit of a "faded" look about it. For example, if not pompadour—a bit of blue—brings out the beauty of the delicate colors, a few knots here or a delicate line there. And few people would say the last condition of the pompadour style was the better than the first.

Now, the Westerner there is the continued use of the Persian designs, the combination of many rich and beautiful shades in direct contrast to the more delicate tints of the pompadour embroidery and with a more decided note of the gold frequently. The conventionalized palm

But it is, not the queer, unnatural colorings of the flowers and fruits that surprise one so much as the eccentricity of some of the garnitures considered the "correct thing" on hats. We have grown accustomed to brown roses, blue chrysanthemums, and green peppies; to raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, and cherries in all stages of their ripen-

Such a "creation" was worn at a matinee the other day, and it sampled down the aisle with an air of formidable self-possession and stylish competency to one of the choicest seats in the parquet. It was a pale blue, straw on the shepherdess order, and there was no meager little bunch of raisins arranged amid the friendly shelter of ribbon loops and ends, but a profuse disposition of the regular dessert layer, bold-by-the-curve variety—in full public view on the far

It looks as if there would be a return to the short shoulder cape. Several have been worn at Nice, and the dressmakers are showing pretty designs among their new models. They are charmingly made of tucked or shirred material, and have a shirred yoke ending in a ruffle about the shoulders, with a second shirred piece making a ruffle ending at the waist.

Among the trinkets for feminine adornment at the jewellers' is a brooch in the form of a tortoise, with back of an iridescent material encrusted with diamonds and garnets, and a large pendant. The body of another of these ultra-modish gemmed tortoise brooches is a mass of small olivines mounted in gold, with a surrounding circle of diamonds, the brilliant stones being entrusted effectively with the rich green of the olivines. Diamonds form the appendages and rubles the shell. A huge grasshopper is resplendent with a body of olivines, diamond-studded wings, gold legs and ruby eyes.

Tailor gowns in semi-transparent materials are the latest fads of the moment. Black and colored satines are used for them, about silk linings, and the requisite "body" for such airy tresses

Wood carving as an American industry is represented by a beginning made in a single shop in New York city, F. R. Kaldenberg, the proprietor, is the first native carver that the United States has produced.

His father was a carver of meersch-  
schaum, and the boy, when only five  
years old, also carved in meersch-  
schaum. At 12 he was carving in ivory and he

For strawberry mousse hull a box of fruit, wash and dry; sugar, 1/2 cup; lemon juice, 1/4 cup; salt, 1/4 tsp; stand for them on ice 1 dish; allow to stand for an hour; mash and rub through the fruit sieve; now stir in quarter of a cup of gelatine or a large tablespoonful of the granulated dissolved in hot water; it was it; add 1/2 cup of sugar or tepid water; put the bowl in a pan of cracked ice and stir until the contents begin to thicken, which will not take long. Whip half a pint of cream until it is stiff; add the fruit and mix; mix the ice and salt and let stand for several hours. If a pinch of salt is added, the cream put in a small deep bowl and double wheeled beater used, one minute in the office to make it stiff enough to cut.

Make in buttered quart dish. It will take to double its original bulk and the center should be light and tender. The oven should be moderate, the time of baking about 35 minutes; the time is more important than the other slow baking recipes. The desired result is preferred if the batter may be baked in cups.

Fruit fritters: Drain canned peaches or pears and dip in a batter made as follows: Sift together a cup and one-half of flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, a quarter of

the delicacy, without separating; stir in a bit of butter and a pinch of salt, two small eggs beaten, and a cup of milk. Add a few spoonfuls of sugar and a cup of milk. Soak the bread in this until well through, but not too soft; grease the top; do not griddle with butter or beef suet; bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. While warm, spread with jam or marmalade, or preferred, also the frying may be omitted if a deep boiling fat when the slices will be browned also.

**A Daisies Luncheon.**

As I have said, my daughter's favorite flower is the daisy, so I had made this a daisy luncheon. The table was set with a daisy centerpiece, and the hostess and her guests entered the dining room they stood still for a moment in rapt pleasure at the sight of flowers. The table was covered with a white cloth was in a circle. On the white and blue damask tablecloth were made of tissue paper daisies of large size resting on yellow China silk. The flowers were carefully manufactured at home, and looked so charming in a circle around a low tin pan in which seemed to be growing a miniature field of real milk daisies. From the pan went ends of yellow ribbon and white ribbons all over each cover, ending under the menu by means of a pedestal glass on a daisy.

The menu was cut to represent a

THE land of the lazy is "Sometime,  
land.  
Its boundaries are "After awhile,"  
its citizens wear "Mean-to" brand,  
And "Going-to" garments are all the  
style.

On the land of the lazy little is done,  
For the dwellers crowd to the "County  
Shirk."

**What Rufy Was Afraid Of.**  
He said it modestly enough—not at all in a boastful way. You see, he was only quoting grandma.  
“I heard her say it—I couldn’t help it.”

"I guess not—unless it's wild things that might hurt somebody's afraid of," I said. "I wouldn't want to meet a—a lion anywhere, but I don't believe I'd mind a bear, just plain bear that wasn't grizzly, or speeded, or anything."

"Well, I never heard of a speeded—"  
"Chimpanzee," I mean," I said. "I don't know I'd care to meet a chimpanzee bear."

"Well, then—cows?" Polly-Lou said, vaguely. Polly-Lou was so afraid of cows.

"Cows?" I asked.

"Well, snakes, then, or c-nor-mous lizards, or the dark?"

"No, I'm not afraid of any of those things," I guessed, and laughed. Ruba said, "I'm not afraid of anything."

"Are you?" I asked. "I have."

"Injuns?" That was the "harder!"

"Oh, I know—I know! And it's—"  
"No!" he cried, in shame. "She meant that I was afraid of work!"—(And here Hamilton Donnell in Youth's Companion

The doctor, with great gravity, inquired what had been done for the patient. "I gave her two pads of blotting-paper," said the nurse.

It was written the name of a house of gold. Resting on the napkin on the gold-plate at every cover was a favor box in the shape of a daisy. Five layers of chocolate, each layer bathed in perfect daisies. I know of only one in New York where these boxes are to be found, and they cost a good deal, but for the chocolate is the best that comes, but they are charming. I don't exactly what I wanted for my wife, but I like the daisies for candy on the table. I saw them in tissue paper daisies. The salt and pepper boxes were in smaller paper daisies, and from overhead, suspended from the chandelier, was a huge daisy made of paper with delicious-looking petals. Ribbons fell from the petals straight above the heads of the children, and the whole affair was conducted with much wondering and many speculations. (Harper's Bazar.

Beloved, let us love so well,  
Our work shall still be better for our love  
And still our love be sweeter for our love

**TAFFETA SHIRTWAIST SUIT.** One of the popular creations in black and white check taffeta. The skirt and blouse are trimmed with bands of black taffeta, small crochet buttons and medallions of lace.

**WHITE PIQUE YACHTING SUIT.** One of the daintiest models of the season. The sailor collar in red is finished with a dainty bow, the shield and cuff being worked in white embroidery.

Coral is the specially chic color in millinery and dress modes. It is a trifle strong for a dress to be worn in the daylight, except as it comes in the new

ing; to grapes on spring chapeaux and  
currants on those of autumn. These  
little volcanic disturbances of nature's

**Puff pudding:** Twelve rounded table-spoonfuls of flour, measured after sifting. Mix to a smooth batter with a quart of milk add small teaspoonful of

But Rufy did not move. In a minute he had forgotten about chickens.

(BY J. A. BLECKONS.)

There is a great deal of humanity in the White house. An example of that fact furnished amusement for the visiting visitors just before the Roosevelt family left for Oyster Bay. School closed, and the little Roosevelts were making a nursery out of the east stairway leading to the offices and anteroom of the upper floor on the east end of the building. Young Roosevelt was amusing himself by pushing his head between the wooden rails of the banister, and making faces to the people who sat on the lower floor. He had a jolly time, and he wanted to get his head out, when he decided it the wrong way and stuck it in. He set up such a yelling that the president, Mr. Cortelyou, all the secret messengers, visitors and every one else on the upper and lower floors

If Senator Bailey of Texas continues to gain as rapidly in coming sessions of the senate as he has in the present, he will soon, hands down, be the recognized leader of the Democratic party in that body. He entered the senate with a prejudice against him. In the house he was a roystering, rough-and-ready debater, not always considerate of his own party associates, and somewhat inclined to ranting in his oratory. In the senate he has pursued almost an opposite line of con-

Among the many things left undone by this congress one is the creation of a reservation upon which to place the few remaining specimens of American bison, and to keep them there under government protection. In hopes that this magnificent species of animal life shall not become entirely wiped out of existence, "Buffalo Jones" has been in Washington trying hard to get congress to pass the bill before it to create such a reservation. He stated that the Allard herd, which numbered 3000 a few months ago, is now reduced to 225, the heirs of the estate, who have no interest in the animals, selling them to butchers and others willing to pay \$300 per head for them; that the number in the Yellowstone park does not exceed 22 head. This herd, in 1894 numbered 800 and has been wiped almost out of existence, by poaching head hunters. "Buffalo Jones" is certain that, with the creation of a reservation in New Mexico, and the purchase of the Allard herd, and the removal to the proposed reservation of

Society is as much of a business as selling dry goods or dressmaking. This is evidenced by the complaint that there are only three competent social secretaries in Washington: Miss Belle Hagner, who served Mrs. Roosevelt during the past season; Miss Hunt, who acted in the same capacity for Mrs. Root, the wife of the secretary of war, and Miss Johnson, who served Mrs. Knox, the wife of the attorney general, and Mrs. Payne, the wife of the postmaster general. These women have made a study of society. They know the inside history of all the people one is liable to meet in the upper part of society. They know the assistants of society leaders and guides of the climbers. Needless to say, they command good salaries. Women have to be born in the purple to do this kind of work. It is one of the arts modern science does not embrace.

King Edward is acquiring a lengthy list of American subjects. A little story now going the rounds illustrates his method of procedure. Representative Napfen of Boston had once upon a time a doughty constituent by the name of Sergeant Mulloy. Mulloy deserted his peaceful bent in the Hub and joined the Boers. He was speedily captured by the British and shipped to the Bermudas. There he bathed him of Representative Napfen, and he poured out his homeliness in a long letter to the congressman. Mr. Napfen called at the state department to what could be done toward negotiating the release of Mulloy as an American citizen, but the department said "nay, nay." Mulloy remained in durance vile until peace was signed. Then an effort was made to have him released in the Bermudas before being shipped back to South Africa, in order to save his friends the cost of his transportation all the way from the Transvaal. Before he could be set free, however, Mulloy was obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the English king. How about the enthusiastic cowboys who went in such numbers to fight for liberty with the Boers? How will they enjoy 'the lightning change from American to British citizenship?

While we are congratulating ourselves here in Washington on the cool dry days, there comes a cry from the west which contains a note almost bordering on despair. This is the fatal seventeenth year, when the grasshopper sings in the wheat fields and waxes fat and lusty in the corn brakes. Numerous are the schemes devised for his destruction, but through the war-

Early in the season, when the baby "hoppers" are leary and hide away at dusk, it is a good plan to spread several loads of straw in a convenient spot. This affords an excellent hiding place for the young "hoppers" and when the straw trap has become popular and is pretty well occupied a match judiciously applied in the dead of night will mean a funeral pyre for quite a colony.

There is also an ingenious machine, the distinctive features of which are a high backboard and a shallow trough. The contrivance is about 30 feet long and is mounted on two wheels and drawn by two horses harnessed 30 feet apart. The trough is filled with water covered by a thin coating of oil, and the machine is started over the field. The grasshoppers, seeing the approach of the machine, make a dash for it, spring over the barrier, and are caught on the backboard and drop back into the trough. At the lower end of a field it is unusual to find a huge pile of bugs that have been collected in this way. But the machine must be used before the grasshoppers grow so strong that they are able to fly over it.

The surest means of getting rid of them is by irrigation. The "hopper" is not fond of water. He likes a dry, crisp leaf, and if water can be had in plenty and used generously he will

A clever little woman who calls on her unfashionable friends in the morning and her fashionable friends in the afternoon was calling on me a few days ago. She was calling in the morning. Of course, we were discussing everything and everybody, and quite naturally the talk turned on the Hay family, and my friend told me of a Hay dinner experience she had had at a Hay dinner during the winter. It concerned the present Mrs. Payne Whitney, who really has done some very clever writing. All authors have their peculiarities, it seems, and one of Mrs. Whitney's is to throw up both hands whenever she gets an inspiration. Well, they were just enjoying a delicious terrapin, when, suddenly, a sharp "Oh!" drew the attention of the table to Miss Hay, who sat with both hands "a la hold-up" and eyes rolled ceilingwards. Having secured the elusive inspiration she hurriedly left the room and fled to her sanctum, where she safely deposited the literary gem on some scratch paper. Meanwhile the company sat in breathless silence, and only regained its interest in the terrapin upon Miss Hay's reappearance.

It is quite the thing now to run down to Atlantic City in one's automobile. One of the owners of the Baltimore and Annapolis club prefers this mode of travel to his private car. Of course the women like it, for it gives them an opportunity to display all kinds of traveling costumes. Pongee cloaks, made very much after the fashion of the old-time linen duster, are both picturesque and useful. The material is light enough for these warm days and sheds the dust readily, and then, it washes beautifully. Atlantic City is a favorite resort of Washington people. Mrs. James G. Blaine, who is just as beautiful as she was when she was Martha Hichborn, has gone there for the summer. Senator Beveridge is stopping at Haddon Hall, the only hotel on the beach that has not a buffet. How many other senators and congressmen have run down there for a dip it is hard to guess. They don't, as a rule, put up at such conspicuous

(By Henry Devereaux. : : : )

ment has been held in check many months past, at the solicitation of the government, from expressing any kind of opinion upon the feasibility of trade and revenue from the colonies. The government, having discarded the idea, has not been disposed to do anything until the colonial representatives had an opportunity to voice their views. I now understand upon the best authority, that the majority of the colonies have decided to discuss the subject, and to make any suggestion until the imperial government puts forward its plan. This is precisely what the government does not wish to do. I think the colonies are not in an understanding to say that they are satisfied with their position, self-reliant and hopeful of the future. Their policy seems to be to keep entangling alliances with no other country, and to know exactly what the government does not want.

One premier said to me: "We no longer, in the fiscal policy of the island. Obviously it is the duty of any country to make proposals to its master, or to its neighbor, as to its interests. We are not the ones asking for anything; it is the other country. When we have in the suggestions they have been given, I feel that in some pigeon-hole in Downing street, they will ensure that we will be able to compete with the United States in raising cotton, wheat, corn and hogs, and that where we can compete with that nation in manufactures, we could not compete and benefit by it. We would simply find ourselves in the position of contributing, not in supporting the general movement of the world. We are perfectly willing to maintain our own defenses, and pay the expenses, government, but we do not see the advantage to us from a business point of view in contributing to the British treasury with the money we have in the use of the money so far." This sounds almost like the voice of the American colonists, and the speaking out of the "Americanization" of the colonies.

Mr. Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, and Sir Robert Bond, the premier of Newfoundland, have different opinions which they hope to discuss with the assistance of the imperial secretary of state, and made a statement to the House of Commons of Canada.

A reverend gentleman rejoicing in the name of Baptist Rose has been on a visit to England from Natal, and judging by a speech he is reported to have made at Durban on his return, he does not seem to have formed a very high opinion of the religious condition of this country. Among other things, he said:—

On reaching Port Elizabeth, Mr. Rose said:—

A. Hall asked him his impression of England. His reply was: "Godless homes; Christless pupils." He entered home after home—there was no family worship; only in two of all the Christian churches. The churches of the Baptist denomination were true to Joseph's truth, but in other denominations he found a Christless pulpit.

And all this time we are sending missionaries to Africa. It is evidently time that the process was reversed.

He then said that he had been told that he had found the idea prevalent in England, "that Natal was a village in Cape Colony." He kindly "dispeited that idea." It is just on the cards, however, that he is engaged in propagating in South Africa delusions equally gross about the mother country.

It is interesting to compare the fate of generals whose errors lead to disasters of the greatest magnitude with that of men lower down in the ranks who have failed. Here is a story which I heard of in Nevada some years ago and needed in breaking through the "old-fashioned" house held by the "second

Scots guards. As more were expected to be coming along, a small entrenchment was formed between two houses, and the lance-sergeant, a young man of only two years' service, was placed in it at nightfall with a party of 10 men under him. A party of Boers, mostly estimated at from 80 to 120, came on or the place that night, and passed through, the lance-sergeant giving no order to fire. He was tried by court-martial for cowardice. His defense was that he did not think that his party could stand up to the odds and engage 200; that his party could not have resisted the attack of such a party of Boers; and that if he had had to retreat he would have had to do so along the road which led to the flanking position of the burning houses, the garrison being which could not at night have distinguished from foes. However, he was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, and he is now in goal in England. Now his sentence has been reduced from 10 years to two.

Efforts have been made to obtain a reconsideration of this lad's case, and Lord Roberts. I understand, has ordered that it shall be brought before him again in October next. I feel sure that his sense of justice will prompt him to release a man who has been so long in prison; if not sooner. What is the difference between this lance-sergeant's excess of caution in refraining from firing on the Boers and Colonel Thornycroft's decision to evacuate Spion Kop, and the result? The latter has incurred in holding the place for another day? No one has ever impugned Colonel Thornycroft's courage, though many may question his judgment. The lance-sergeant of the Scots guards may have erred, but his error is obvious, and is not necessarily a proof of want of courage. Yet, in the judgment of three officers of his regiment, this lad has committed a crime worthy of 10 years' penal servitude. If this is the punishment for desertion or cowardice, what merely involves the escape of 100 Boers through the block house line, how should some of those blunders in high places be punished which have involved the loss of 1000 British soldiers, the sacrifice of thousands of lives, and the expenditure of millions of money? It is horrible that such sentences should be passed, let alone carried out, and this case suggests once again the importance of a more judicious revision of every court-martial sentence that has been passed in South Africa.

Lord Kitchener is neither an advertising general nor a society general. The only officers that he favors are men who show intelligence, work hard, and obey orders. Neither the society gentlemen nor the advertising men are pushed to the front by him. If a man himself does his work in a thorough business manner, and courts no praise from the war correspondents. When he has work on hand he forms his plan and carries it out, without consulting the war newspaper criticism. He is like a soldier to be a soldier, and he is one, his officers do not love him, but they respect him, for they know that merit is his sole criterion, and that they will always be respected and rewarded according to their merits. Two things are certain. If he had not been in command, the campaign against the Boers would not have been as successful as it has been, and he would not have been so loved by his hands. We should not have better.

Incidents related in the form of anecdotes are now plentiful, illustrative of Lord Kitchener during the recent negotiations. Lord Milner telegraphed home that Lord Kitchener was showing a "marked improvement in his relations with the Boers, and that he had actually slapped one of the Boer negotiators on the back and told him "not to sulk." If correct, and it is much what Lord Kitchener would say, it is not difficult to be thankful that the negotiations were in the hands of Lord Kitchener, and that Lord Milner was only a fifth wheel to the coach.

The king of Denmark's French is wonderfully good, considering that he never lived in France. But it appears that he has a French tutor. When he spoke of Mme. Louvet mere as *votre vieille mere*. We all know *who is 38*. None the less, the word "old" as applied to her must have startled her son, who is only one has a white beard. The word "aged" would have been used under similar circumstances by King Leopold or King Oscar, who speaks French like a Parisian.

There is a street in the parish of St. Luke Barrow, which, owing to the

drunken habits and the foul tongues of a portion of the residents, bears a very unsavory reputation. Many town parishes are similarly afflicted, but few have been so far gone as this town (and its evil in the manner adopted by the Rev. E. Francis Crosse, of St. Luke's. The reverend gentleman thinks it is time a stop was put to the use of bad language which defiles the street and pollutes the ears of women and children; He, therefore, invites the respectable citizens to organize a band of night guards. There is a possibility, of course, that the champions of morality may be punished by the magistrates for taking the law into their own hands; "but in this parish," says Mr. Crosse, "a man fined for punching the head of any one who publishes or indulges in blasphemous or obscene language" will always have his line made for him."

Considerable discussion has been raised by the suggestion to erect the Queen Victoria national memorial on the historic site of the Mall. St. James park has memories that belong to the nation and colonists as well as Londoners. The memorial against the suggestion for such purpose has been raised as a hospital before the conquest. In 1632, Henry VIII., purchased the Hospital of St. James, drove out the leper women and built a palace, enclosing the Mall between the Mall and the Mall. Cromwell cut down some of the trees in St. James park to efface the memory of Charles I. and even suggested that the Mall and elms in the Mall should be felled. The suggestion, but he never carried out the latter intention. It would, indeed be an evil thing for the government of today to more thoroughly change the character of the Mall and to honor the memory of Queen Victoria, than the lord protector ventured to alter it to wipe out the memory of Charles I from the public mind, and to secure his own position as the one and only monarch. The park as kings and queens.

The best of our Strength  
In ancient days power went with  
the sword, the mastery of men and nations  
to him who commanded the largest bat-  
talions, and was most skilled in all the  
arts of war. The sword is still an all  
too potent factor in the affairs of men,  
and armies and navies weigh heavily  
in the balance of power and in the  
claims of leadership and supremacy  
among the nations, but more and more  
it is true that the ultimate authority,  
the virtual leadership lies with him  
who ministers most largely and ade-  
quately to the needs of the men.  
In still plainer terms, he who feeds the  
world, clothes it and supplies it with  
the material for heat and light, is he  
to whom all the world pays tribute.  
Power resides in the plowshare and the  
spear, in the brook rather than the sword,  
and the peace, although the day of uni-  
versal peace still seems far away.

As civilization advances and the resources of the world are developed, we will find that the wants of men with the "process of the suns" so do the agencies which supply these wants and necessities grow more and more important in the reckoning and that the power will be in the hands of those who possess them. It is only because of its richness and productiveness in the things which the world needs for its material comfort and happiness, rather than in resources of intellect and good will, that the United States is rapidly advancing to the leadership of the world in all things, and is today the supreme power in the world's markets.—(Leslie's

**A Phenomenal Dive.**  
Prof. Oscar Browning of Cambridge, tells in his diary this anecdote of the prince consort at Eton school, in which he took great interest:  
The prince used to bathe frequently at the masters' bathing place, and he found occasion on one occasion to send a staff whom he knew to be accomplished divers. Having a passion for statistics, which he had derived from Professor Quetelet at Brussels, he asked how long they could remain under water, and desired to witness a specimen of their ability. In the middle of the stream was a small island, covered by a willow tree. One of the bathers, afterward a famous swimmer, took the prince in his arms and swam under water to this island, coming up under the branches of the tree. After resting a few minutes, he entered the water again, and arrived panting at the steps. The prince was gazing at his watch and acknowledged that this was a longer dive than he had ever heard or read of.

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[illegible]

It may not be generally known that Barnum was the founder of illustrated journals in America, but he was, and a very able editor he made, too. The story of this bit of work is curious. He was a student of the University of America, and in his quest for a bright young artist to help him illustrate and advertise his he found a young painter named Carter in London and induced him to accept a small salary and a profit share. The young man arriving in New York, did not quite like to lower the aristocratic name of Carter by allowing it to be attached to a traveling show—the Carters were a well known English family. So he took the name of Frank Leslie. Of course they both made fortunes and Frank Leslie kept his "stage name."

I have heard these two men tell over their early adventures at Barnum's first office in New York. They were both men of good family and good education. Barnum was a man who always kept his friends as long as he lived. A good sign of a good man. But let us get on with the old story of the new king: a man that had no equal in any of Barnum's household, his biographer.

Barnum was a man of boundless good nature and never took offense at being called "a humbug"; he took it all in good part and the people liked him because they liked to see humbug rebuffed. But he was not the least bit of a humbug. All his animals, wild or tame, were real, and he was really the founder of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals by showing what kindness can do in the way of subduing beasts; and he was a man who was loved and loved him. Such a roar and tumult as they would set up at his approach in their winter quarters! Yet, it must be admitted that "The Wild Man of Borneo" was an exception; but this was not Barnum's work entirely. The truth is that the wild man from Borneo was a man who was driven to the zoo. Barnum was trying to reform; for Barnum, as in many little things; was first of all among the great temperance men. This old Yankee sailor, whom Barnum had known from the first, was an expert with his pocket-knife, and during the long voyage to the Pacific he had whittled at skulls and bones and so forth. Finally he found himself at New Bridgeport, Conn., and destitute. He had nothing at all but a few wooden skulls and skeletons fastened together with wires so that the bones would rattle fearfully. He went to Barnum and sold these. He was ragged, hungry, hungry.

"Why, where have you been?"

"Been to Borneo."

"Well, you look it! Come in and sit

down. We are just going to have supper!"

The poor tramp begged Barnum to put him in a cage to keep him from drinking; begged to be put in an iron cage like a wild beast, where he could sit and whittle and "sober off." And that is how "The Wild Man of Borneo" was caught—right in the middle of the boys would literally fall over one another to get close to the iron cage where that Yankee gnawer sat on a pile of wooden bones sullen at the wooden skull. But when he would jump up and shake that rattling skeleton on the floor, the boys would lean over the cage with the other they would fall in heaps in their haste to get away. I hear he would not play wild man after Barnum died. I also heard that Barnum got a little quiet after the money. Larsen G. Meade, the Vermont sculptor, told me this in Venice not long ago.

But Venice is a long step from London and King Edward's visit to Otis-Barnum, and we must get back to England and the great company of the great showman and closest friends with the famous editors, and after his museum in New York was burned he went to see Horace Greeley in his office and found him bent to his desk and hard at work.

"Horace! Othello's occupation is gone! I got nothing to do, nothing to do, nothing at all to do."

"Get nothing to do—nothing at all to do! Then, by Gee, you go fishing—go fishing! I've been waiting 30 years to see you fishing now you go fishing while you've got a chance!"

Barnum told me that he saw only

“But the twins, nevertheless, never once looked up at me around, but banded the desk with his left hand and kept on writing hard and fast with the other; that this made him half mad, and so he turned about, took up his pen with his right hand, and wrote Siamese twins. Barnum, as you know, was always fond of exhibiting types of tribes and races. Siam, the land of the sacred white elephant, was giving him a chance to exhibit a pair of twins when he first read of the twins and so was conspicuously before the public. Yet the public knew next to nothing about that land or its people. Why not show these twins and show them in London?”

He told me the idea struck him so forcibly that he started for home without a moment's delay. "I'll do it," he said. "Well, he got the twins, got them to London, but it had cost him nearly a year and every dollar that he had, and it looked as if the venture would be a frosty one for both parties," had been exhibiting all sorts of queer cases, showing their subjects of Siann, and everybody was very suspicious of his twins. He had no money left for advertising and the papers cut him all to pieces," "The thing was a great success," he said, "but, and all that." They sold so many hard things about him and his "Indlu-mubber twins" that he was in danger of being mobbed. He meantime and from the first had appealed to the good sense of the court and some of the dusky subjects, over whom he must some day reign. And now, just when things were at their worst, word came that the prince with his suite, would visit the hall the very next day. He had to get ready in a hurry. A circular platform in the center of the hall, in their native garb, although the colder climate compelled the use of much underclothing and the covering of the members that bound them together, they were dressed in their native garb, quite so on his head with delight in all his life; that he made several speeches that night, posed before his looking-glass, and next morning had his twins with him. He had to get ready in a hurry. A great coming king was to look upon them and that they must stand like soldiers, to look straight ahead, heads up, hands down, and not to move a muscle.

The prince came, hat and cane, at the head of his gentlemen, but his brow was dark with anger and impatience. Barnum forgot his speech and did not dare go forward or even attempt to lift a hand or say one word. He saw it all in a moment and he had to get ready in a hurry. He had come to put down the elastic twins and save his subjects from the

prince of humbugs! The 'gentlemen' gathered around the coming king and they conferred for a moment; then the prince poked one of the twins with the point of his slim little cane. Not a muscle moved! There was no more sign of life than if they had been made of mud! Then the prince struck the second twin with a tremendous rap on his sandaled toe. He jumped up so high that he nearly upended the other twin and made the prince stagger back so that he dropped his

After one of his gentlemen had picked up and ended the ill with his handkerchief the prince passed on around the platform, looked at the ligature laid bare for the moment, and then, shaking hands with the twins and looking all the time over the head of Barnum, he headed the way for the door. "I don't say that," he heard the first back-thump over his shoulder and said: "Oh, I say, Mister Barnum, those are all—are those, I presume?" "And what did you say, Mr. Barnum?" "I didn't say a word. Why, I couldn't, I didn't mean to the floor, for I knew that my fortune was made, but to reply to a question as deep as that? Why, even Solomon couldn't, or at least wouldn't, have ventured to presume that these twins were brothers. Then how could I, the prince of humbugs,

And the double chin of the man who admitted that he owed his fortune to the present king of England was a little earthquake of laughter. Barnum refused to use this as a compliment, and was dumb with embarrassment at his first meeting with royalty as a good joke on himself; for he was a famous impromptu speaker and after-dinner orator. He was always fond of telling how he had been taken for a fool by the king, who brought his children after that, every time he had his big show, and spent hours in showing them the strange animals of strange lands.

In fact, Barnum's admiration for the king was so great that he was overwon for a loyal, cold-water Yankee, and no doubt the prince liked the great showman, for we all know how he gave his influence to help him get the great big Jumbo over here, and it is not unlikely that the prince had even preferred him to all the other kings and emperors.

**The Strenuous Life for Girls.** Strenuousness, however, seems to imply at least a shade of difference from energy, else why the new name? The dictionary says it is something "eagerly pressing or urgent, strongly insistent, marked by uncompromising zeal." Runners heard the word back in the days of Greek, we find the meaning: "strong, hard, rough, harsh, especially of sounds"—for example, "the strenuous trumpets." The strenuous life is the life of a trumpet, a trumpet that is dominant, assertive, militant. There is a tone of defiance and strife in it. It is next door to a strident life. If this is what it means, it is not a natural nor a desirable life for girls.

woman are of the same worth and not of the same kind. A woman's specialties are in the future in the world as well as in the past. There are qualities just in the qualities which make womanhood. These are things which strenuously must disturb, if not destroy.

Womanhood and gentle dignity; a tranquil wisdom to counsel and restrain; a fine delicacy of feeling quick to repulse, tender to suffer, yet patient to endure; a subtle sense of the value of small, unexchangeable things; a power of great endurance; a sense of the infinite; no limitless where love speaks; the word and duty shows the task; an instinct of protection, and a joyous pride in mothering the weak; a brave loyalty to the good; a sense of the "unfreezing reason's colder part;" a noble hunger and thirst for harmony; an impregnable strength of personal reserve; and an exhaustless generosity of perception and sympathy for the native glories of womanhood. These are the things that life, if true and well-ordered, should deepen, unfold, brighten, and harmonize in the perfection of a womanhood. (Henry Van Dyke in *Harper's Bazar*.)

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

Published Every Thursday  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

LAST Sunday morning the Gazette editorially contained the following statement:

"During the past 10 years the Democratic and Populist parties in Colorado have each year reiterated their demands for 'municipal ownership of public utilities' and during that time there has been but one legislature which they did not absolutely control by an overwhelming majority, yet no constitutional amendment has ever been offered to the people of Colorado making it possible for the various cities of the state to acquire government ownership of such utilities.

"Those parties each year solemnly renewed their pledges to the people and each year they just as solemnly violated those pledges."

Wednesday morning's Rocky Mountain News quotes the portion of the Gazette editorial published above, and then says:

"The Rush home rule amendment, which will be voted on this fall, does precisely that very thing. It gives to every city in the state the right to make its own charter and the power to purchase or condemn all public utilities or to build them, and to operate them or lease them or do whatsoever it will with them. The amendment proposes to equip every city in Colorado with absolute power to acquire ownership and control of such utilities."

The Rush bill, referred to by the News, undertakes to add a new article, "Article XX, City and County of Denver," to the constitution of the state, and that amendment will be voted on by the people of Colorado this fall. The entire amendment has eight very complete sections covering every conceivable form of a government for the "City and County of Denver," and in only one section, section 6, does the Rush bill refer to outside cities.

Section 6 of the Rush bill provides as follows:

"Cities of the first and second class in this state are hereby empowered to propose for submission to a vote of the qualified electors proposals for charter conventions and to hold the same, and to amend any such charter, with the same force and in the same manner and have the same power, as near as may be, as set out in section four (4) and five (5) hereof, with full power as to real and personal property and public utilities, works or ways, as set out in section one (1) of this amendment."

It must be borne in mind that the legislature of 1901 was the last of four legislatures which the Democrats and Populists jointly controlled, and yet in every campaign since 1892 both of these parties have specifically declared in their state and local platforms in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities.

It now appears from the leading Democratic organ of the state that their method of fulfilling this promise was by section 6 of the Rush bill, not a word or sentence of which is germane to the title or subject matter of the constitutional amendment, and which is so important in construction, meaning and sense, that every court in the state would be bound to declare against any city outside of Denver that might undertake to acquire public utilities or to adopt a charter or to perform any other act under section 6.

It would have been an easy matter for anyone of these Democratic-Populist legislatures to have submitted a clear, clean-cut amendment to the constitution, removing the limit of indebtedness of any city of the state for the purpose of acquiring or erecting light plants, tramway plants or other public utilities.

The constitution already provides that there shall be no limit of indebtedness for the purpose of acquiring or erecting water plants or water works, and the same section of the constitution could have been amended by the insertion of a dozen words so as to have made it applicable to every public utility and to every city and town in the state without leaving the matter subject to uncertainty and attack in the courts.

During the last 10 years there has never been a legislature when such an amendment has not been offered to the provision of the constitution vesting cities and towns with the power to acquire water works, whatever limit of indebtedness may be necessary, to also acquire other public utilities, whatever the indebtedness may be, and during the past 10 years there has not been a Democratic-Populist legislature which has not defeated the submission to a vote of the people such a constitutional amendment.

So far as the Rush bill is applicable to the city of Denver, it has many very wholesome provisions, but those provisions cannot be made applicable by any established rule of construction to outside cities and towns under the loosely drawn provision of section 6 of such bill.

Denver's experiences with its water bonds, sold for the purpose of erecting a municipal water plant, should have been a sufficient example to have warned the legislature against loosely drawn provisions of either statute laws or constitutional amendments, which undertake to deal with such large and important questions as the public ownership of the public utilities of cities and towns.

Five years ago Denver voted \$4,000,000 for the erection or purchase of a water system on the part of the city itself.

The constitution upon the question of indebtedness for water works is most clear and precise, and yet the courts invalidated the bond issue for that purpose, for the reason that the city council had not PRECISELY followed the provisions of the constitution in submitting the matter to a vote of the people.

Thus it will be seen how perfectly absurd it would be for any city in the state outside of Denver to undertake to act under the maimed, disjointed, illogical and clearly illegal provisions of section 6 of the Rush bill.

Section 6 was undoubtedly inserted for the purpose of making the bill more acceptable to the state outside of the city of Denver, but absurdities never do any person, party or measure, the slightest good, and if the Rush bill carries at the coming election, it will be on account of its merits as applied to the city of Denver, and because the state desires the politics of Denver eliminated from the politics of the state.

Whatever the merits of the Rush bill may be with reference to the government of the city of Denver, and it undoubtedly has much merit in that behalf, its advocates will only weaken its cause by undertaking to make the other cities and towns of the state believe that they can expect the slightest benefit from the provisions of the bill.

The Gazette has no intention in this article of going into the merits of the Rush bill, the title of which clearly expresses its purpose, the "City and County of Denver." There will be time enough to discuss that measure in detail as applied to the "City and County of Denver" some time in the future.

But the fact remains, as the Gazette asserted on Sunday morning, that for 10 years past the Democratic and Populist parties have controlled every legislature except one by an overwhelming majority, and in each campaign one of the cardinal principles of their platforms has been the "municipal ownership of public utilities," and the other fact remains that no session of any of these legislatures have those parties submitted to a vote of the people of the state any constitutional amendment making it possible for the cities and towns of the state to acquire municipal ownership of public utilities.

This kind of legislation can easily be enacted by an amendment to Section 8 of Article XI of the Constitution, entitled "Public Indebtedness," and such an amendment would apply to every city and town in the state, Denver included, and there is a serious question whether the Rush bill legally amends this section of the constitution relating to "Public Indebtedness" even in so far as it is applicable to Denver.

It is quite certain it does not legally amend such section so far as outside cities and towns are concerned.

### WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

THE Republican party has a hold on the people of this country that it will take many years to disturb, and there is a very good reason for it. The American voters are business men and they appreciate business qualities whether it be in an individual or in a party. The democracy comes sometimes with specious arguments, but the best answer is usually that given by veteran Congressman Cannon the other day when he taunted Mr. Richardson with the fact that the Democratic party ten years ago under Cleveland had full power, and yet it was unable to enact any legislation of a permanent character.

In striking contrast to this is the record of the Republican party in the fifty-seventh congress, now about to adjourn. It is doubtful if any other congress in a time of peace has ever enacted more legislation in seven months time than that will be so far reaching in its effects.

Chief among the measures is the enactment of the Isthmian canal bill. It carries the largest appropriation ever made by congress outside of war appropriations. This canal has been a matter that has been before many congresses, and is a thing that the people have been demanding for a quarter of a century.

A measure of vast importance to the west, and one that has long been agitated, is the establishing of an extensive system by which the government will aid in irrigation of arid sections in the west. This is a measure the end of which no living man is likely to see, although many will live to appreciate the great wisdom that dictated it. It means reclaiming to the uses of man a vast empire that will return a hundred fold of what it will cost.

Another measure of far reaching importance is the extension of the charters of the national banks for twenty years. That the banking business is not entirely satisfactory almost everyone believes, but the national banks form the best system the country has yet had, and it would have been very unbusiness-like and very democratic to have disturbed them at this time.

A very great part of the labor of congress has been in regulating affairs that are a direct outgrowth of the war with Spain, and in this congress has been as business-like and successful as in other directions. A bill establishing a complete government for the Philippine Islands was enacted.

All the taxes imposed by the Spanish war have been repealed. It is a record of a revenue of about seventy-five

million dollars. It is said to be the largest single reduction ever made in this country.

A consular and diplomatic service was established for Cuba.

Every ten years heretofore it has been necessary to organize a census bureau, a costly and unsatisfactory proceeding. This congress made the census bureau permanent and its work will now be of greater value.

A bill has been adopted putting a heavy tax on artificial butter, thus showing that congress is trying to guard the health of the people.

There were other important matters that received much attention, some of the bills being adopted by one or the other of the houses. Undoubtedly some of these measures should have become laws, such as the territorial bill, which created three new states, and the ship subsidy bill.

When one is familiar with the workings of legislative bodies the surprise is that so much could have been accomplished in one session. There will be a short session this winter after the elections are over when many of the matters that failed will again be taken up.

The Democrats are quite welcome to any comfort they may get in the congressional campaign this fall through criticism of the present congress.

Henry Watterson has issued a statement in which he says that he did not mean anything personal against Mr. Cleveland in the drubbing he gave him. He thinks Mr. Cleveland a fine fellow, and proves it in the following manner:

"Mr. Watterson's opposition to Mr. Cleveland rests upon the specific statements he has made, that Mr. Cleveland is an ill-tempered, self-willed man, having neither the intellectual training, nor the moral and political inspiration for Democratic fellowship, or leadership; that he knows little, and cares less, about tariff reform; that such sympathies as he has are not on the side of plain, common people, and still less with the lowly and the poor, but on the side of the strong, the mighty and the great; that he is personally an ingrate and a glutton; that, because of his selfishness and his brutishness he alienated every Democrat of consequence in congress who would not serve him blindly; that, in short, he found the party a noble unit and left it a wreck. Where he is best known he is most detested."

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

IT IS a singular fact that we often precipitate the very thing we have most earnestly sought to guard against. The original constitution of the state of Colorado ends with these words:

"But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session."

The intention was to prevent hasty changes in the constitution, while making it possible to modify and adapt it as time passed by. But the limit was too narrow. When two or three members had amendments pending of almost equal importance, each one feeling that his was paramount, the result was that no one would give way, and no amendment would be submitted. In the course of 25 years the old constitution was no longer adequate to the changed conditions, and to prevent the expense of a constitutional convention, and yet leave a little more leeway, what was known as the Taylor amendment was submitted to the people and adopted by them at the last general election. This amendment permits the amendment of six articles to the constitution, and therefore instead of permitting merely six amendments as some persons believe, it might be possible to submit two or three times that number, so long as they all amended different sections of no more than six articles. It seems probable, at this time, that this attitude is almost as much too wide as the one amendment was too narrow, and much fault was found with it at both the regular and special sessions, it being said that if it was almost impossible to get an intelligent vote on one amendment it would be even more difficult to get it on half a dozen. In support of this pessimistic view the fact was pointed out that the Taylor amendment itself, which was generally approved of, received only about 12 per cent of the vote cast.

But this proves too much. It should be remembered in the first place, that there was no opposition to the Taylor amendment, and it involved nothing that left room for much discussion, for no legislature need feel called upon to submit the full quota of amendments, and it is entirely probable that this may not be done again. Again, it is entirely within the scope of the probable that the Taylor bill which was framed to obviate the constitutional convention may result in such a convention being called within the next decade by showing the number of shortcomings in the constitution, and by enough conflicting legislation so that the constitution will no longer be a coherent whole.

In any event, we might as well face the fact that for several elections to come we shall be obliged to pay some attention to the amendments pending, and make educational campaigns for or against them. This may be some trouble, but as a result the people of the state will become better acquainted with both the organic and statutory law than ever before, and this is a very great gain.

It is the purpose of the Gazette to put these amendments before its readers without partisan bias, setting forth as directly as possible what the amendment is expected to do, and possibly the advantages claimed for it and the faults found with it.

As these amendments will be the storm centers of this fall's campaign it is necessary to know what they are, and it is well to look at them impartially and without any of the feeling that is unfortunately a part of all political activity. There is a disposition in some quarters to cavil at anything and everything done by the last legislature, and this spirit of opposition may lead some thoughtless persons to vote against measures they do not really oppose at heart, led away by the mistaken sneer, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" Later on the Gazette will take sides on some of these questions. For the present it will be content to state the case.

### THE EIGHT-HOUR AMENDMENT.

The Twelfth general assembly passed a bill providing for an eight-hour working day for certain classes of labor, notably the smelter men. Shortly after the adjournment of the legislature the men employed in the smelters asked that the eight-hour day be adopted as schedule time thereafter. The employers refused, and the smelter strike, which is recent history, ensued. The bill was taken into the courts and there declared unconstitutional.

Believing that under the constitution no such law could be framed, Senator Frank Moore of Fremont county introduced a constitutional amendment, making special provision by an added section to article five covering this point. The section is mandatory, and proposes that the legislature shall enact a law regulating the working hours in certain cases, and provide penalties for violation of the act. The proposed section reads:

"Section 25A. The general assembly shall provide by law, and shall prescribe suitable penalties for the violation thereof, for a period of employment not to exceed eight hours within any 24 hours (except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger), for persons employed in underground mines or other underground workings, blast furnaces, smelters, and any ore reduction works or other branch of industry or labor that the general assembly may consider injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb."

It should be remembered that it is hardly correct to speak of this amendment as "the eight-hour law," as is frequently done. It does not create a law, but merely makes such a law possible, and all the details of framing such a statute are left to the next or some ensuing legislature, if the Fourteenth should not succeed in passing such a bill.

It is also important to take into consideration the fact that such limitation of labor must apply only to occupations that are "injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb," and newspaper men and lawyers and doctors and housekeepers and seamstresses will be permitted to go right on working 20 hours out of the 24 without let or hindrance.

Utah has such a provision in her constitution, drawn as a result of having watched labor difficulties in this and other older mining states.

### THE AMENDMENT FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP.

One of the six pending amendments to the constitution which is likely to be received with little opposition, especially from the Republican party, was proposed by Senator Barela, and amends article VII, section one. At the present time this article and section read as follows:

"Section 1. Every male person over the age of 21 years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

"First—He shall be a citizen of the United States, or, not being a citizen of the United States, he shall have declared his intention, according to law, to become such citizen, not less than four months before he offers to vote.

"Second—He shall have resided in the state six months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct such time as may be prescribed by law; provided, that no person shall be denied the right to vote at any school district election, nor to hold any school district office, on account of sex."

Senator Barela's amendment substitutes the following:

"Section 1. Every person over the age of 21 years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections; he or she shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the state 12 months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct such time as may be prescribed by law."

In other words, all voters must be fully naturalized citizens or born citizens of the United States before they are to be permitted to cast their ballots in this state. At the present time in this state, and in several of the states of the union a man may land at Castle Garden the last of May, find his way to the state where he expects to remain over the next November, take out his first papers, a simple declaration of intention to become a citizen in July, and vote at the November election. Hundreds and thousands of foreigners never take out their full papers, because the first declaration admits them to the great privilege of citizenship, and they see no necessity of going to any further expense.

There is, of course, a difference of opinion as to restrictions on the ballot, some holding that it should be hedged about by all sorts of safeguards, while others argue that the greatest possible freedom of the franchise is also a safeguard to the country, since the turbulent element among the foreigners finds a kind of safety-valve in the ballot box. Whatever one may believe as to this, it would seem as if the intention of this amendment was so plain that it could not be misconstrued. And yet, only a few days ago an agitator denounced this amendment as a conspiracy to disfranchise workmen. All that it does is to require full citizenship of every voter.

### THE BIENNIAL ELECTION AMENDMENTS.

Two of the constitutional amendments pending should be considered together, for they have the same object in view, i. e., the consolidating of the general and county elections, so that elections shall hereafter occur every other year. In order to bring this about it will be necessary to lengthen the terms of certain officers elected for an odd number of years. Both bills were introduced by Senator Taylor.

The first of these amendments amends sections 21 and 22 of article six of the constitution. The only change made is increasing the length of the terms of office of the district attorney and county judge from three to four years, and therefore it is not necessary to recite the sections in full.

The second amendment amends sections 6, 8 and 11 of article 14; it in-

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increases the term of service of county commissioners to four years, their election to occur at the general elections throughout the state. There is no change, except a provision extending the term of office expiring January, 1903, to January, 1905, and of those who might hold office until January, 1904, January, 1907.

The amendments to sections 8 and 11 provide for the election of the county officers "at the same time at which members of the general assembly are elected, commencing in the year 1904," and extends the term of offices expiring January, 1904, "to the second Tuesday in January, 1906."

There is considerable opposition to these two amendments from a somewhat unexpected source. The Denver trades assembly refused to sign them last winter, because they object to lengthening the term of office of district attorneys and judges. If, on the other hand, the terms of office been shortened there would have been bitter opposition from every one using these offices.

Another objection raised to the proposed consolidation of elections is the state ticket may be relied upon to pull through unworthy candidates the county ticket. At first thought, there might seem to be something in this, but as the tickets of past county elections pass before memory's review can hardly be held that they were particularly strong, and in many cases have not even been elected on their own merits. This was very thoroughly demonstrated in last fall's election in Arapahoe county. The Democrats nominated a ticket which they had no expectation of electing, and which they felt no particular enthusiasm. Defeat was certain until the chime-made ticket of the Republicans was put in the field with such dignified effrontery that hundreds of Republicans either refrained from voting at all, or voted for only one or two candidates.

Another source of opposition to these amendments is from the little chime politicians, who exist from one campaign to another on the pick they are able to make while the political pot boils. In it they see, if their actual finish, a curtailment of their sources of revenue, and a long year, which they must tide over.

The friends of the measures point out the great saving to the state these county elections costing us somewhere near a quarter of a million dollars every year, almost all of which can be saved by consolidating the elections, while the saving to candidates will aggregate at least as much, and business will be spared the dull season which always comes with election.

This seems to be the situation so far as these two amendments are concerned; to lose either would be equivalent to defeating both, since it would leave us with the extra election still upon our hands.

There are times when the good citizen feels that he would be willing to stand the turmoil of an extra election for one purpose only, and that would be to entirely separate the whole of the judicial branch of government from partisan politics. But that is another story.

## SOME MEN WHO SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

COLORADO SPRINGS has become the acknowledged center of the mining interests of the country.

This is but natural since this city is the home of the men who made and now are the owners of the greatest mines in the great gold camp in the greatest gold-producing state in the country. The Colorado Springs Mining Stock association is the board on which the transactions in the stocks of these companies take place, and this city is known the world over as the home of the owners of the Cripple Creek mines of the vast interests that have been built up more or less dependent upon allied with their operation.

It should be a matter of considerable pride to the people of Colorado Springs and vicinity, therefore, that this city is the home of the men who have spent the last ten years and the money they had ten years ago and they have been able to get hold of during this period of time perfecting have become the most successful methods yet discovered for the treatment of the Cripple Creek ores—for making profitable the work of hundreds of others whose money would have been spent fruitlessly had this method of reduction of the ores of Cripple Creek not been applied, constantly proved and constantly made less and less costly to the miner.

Messrs. Charles L. Tutt, Spencer Penrose and Charles M. MacNeill, principal officers of the United States Reduction and Refining company, citizens of Colorado Springs of whom the city has abundant reason to be proud. They have plunged into the work of making the mining of Cripple Creek profitable, and their efforts and expenditure of money made it possible for dozens of mines in the district that have never realized a bonanza proportion to operate at a profit, whereas had the treatment of the product of these mines had to go to some of the other reduction plants the return would not have been sufficient to justify working the property.

Messrs. Tutt, Penrose and MacNeill, through the several companies which they have established and the numerous reduction plants that have acquired, either to stop an unprofitable and disastrous expenditure of money on the part of someone else or to make a success where others failed, have proved their ability to carry out the plans that they make.

Colorado Springs needs no other evidence than their record in the to warrant the people of this city and vicinity in doing everything they are asked to do to aid and encourage and co-operate with these business men in the future.

As the readers of the Gazette know, the United States Reduction and Refining company will, at an early date, erect an entirely new smelting plant to be located at the place that seems to the men back of the company to be the most advantageous. Colorado City has every natural advantage for location of this plant, and with the aid of Colorado Springs, whose interests in all business matters are identical with her own, must secure this plant.

Through the reduction plants that the United States company now operates in Colorado City, regardless of its extensive interests elsewhere, there is being distributed at the present time no less than \$20,000 per day.

The erection and operation of another big labor-employing installation in the vicinity of Colorado Springs, the success of which is thoroughly warranted which could not be said with positive assurance were unknown parties the head of it, means too much to Colorado Springs and Colorado City the entire community to allow anything that might be an inducement to it to come here to be overlooked.

Messrs. Tutt, Penrose and MacNeill should be given the hand of encouragement and co-operation by each and every business man interested in the welfare of Colorado Springs and its vicinity.

## HANDSHAKING WILL STOP.

THE Gazette joined with many other papers last fall after the election of the president in declaring that the old-fashioned handshaking with the chief executive of the nation should be stopped when he was traveling. It pointed out that President Roosevelt would be the one to inaugurate such a system, because no one could accuse him of being a bishness or fear. It is now announced that next fall the president is to make a western trip, and Secretary Cortelyou has written the Chicago council that there will be no general handshaking while in that city.

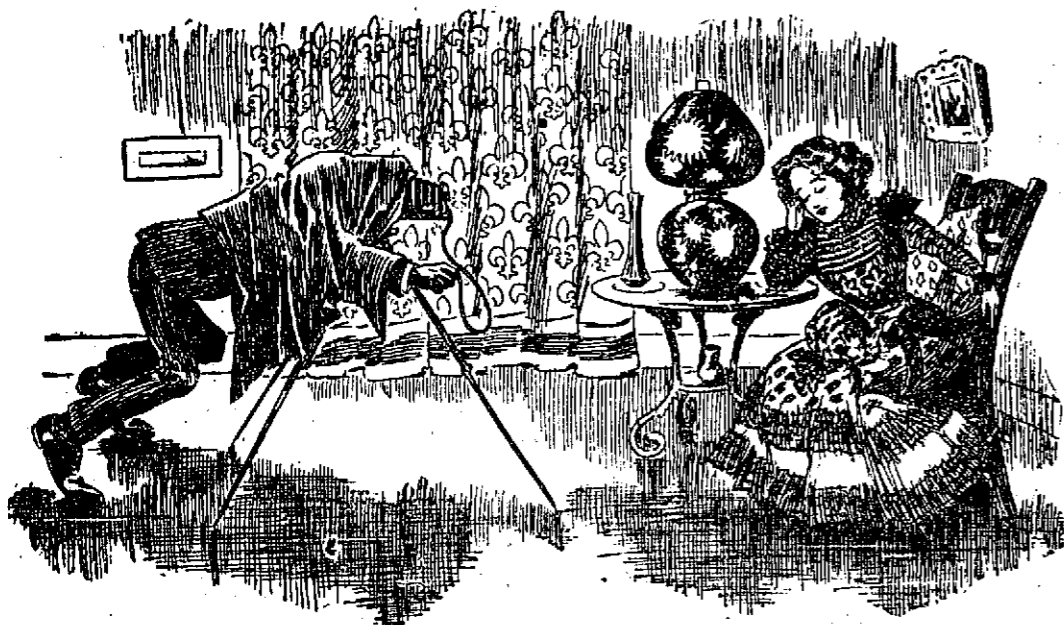
Sensible persons will approve this decision, although it has been a prerogative of the people for a long time past to enjoy themselves in trying to pull the good right hand of the president out of its socket whenever he appears among them. It is natural that the people should want to see the president, and most presidents have liked to come in contact with the people. Mr. Roosevelt is able to stand more pulling and hauling than most men have occupied the chair, but that is no reason why he or any other man have to submit to the pain of hours and hours of handshaking.

Editor Bryan of the Commoner, Editor Watterson of the Courier and Editor Howell of the Atlanta Constitution all roared ex-Prof. Cleveland in the same week. It must have seemed just like old times nearly as good as being president again.

Maryland people are going to have a genuine Fourth of July holiday year. The Fourth comes on Friday, and the governor has issued a proclamation making Saturday a legal holiday also. The people will have a day in which to enjoy themselves, and will be able to really take a rest.

# A Few Minutes With the Jokers.

THOSE SLIPPERY POLISHED FLOORS.  
(A Warning to Amateurs.)



Cholly Dryplate—Aw, if I can get a pretty picture of her now I shall make a—



"I expect to be presented at court during the coronation week."  
"Is that so? Well! Well! I hope ye'll git acquitted."



THESE SUMMER BANDITS.  
"They say you're a man with a terrible past."  
"Well, I used to run the hotel here, but since then I've reformed."



—decided hit!



THE ARROGANT AMERICANS.  
"There was only one jarring feature of the coronation," remarked the noble lord.  
"What was that?" asked the enervated duke.  
"Those Americans. Every one of them was telling how much better they could do such things at home, if they liked."



"I doubt not, my lord, the warmth of your heart, but I feel there is a coldness between us."

## FREE EDUCATION

### FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



EVERY boy or girl in the state of Colorado has an opportunity to make good use of time during school vacation. You may have finished in the High school and want to go to college. WE WILL SEND YOU. Perhaps you prefer a business education? If so, we will send you to one of the best business colleges in the state.

**It Costs You Nothing**  
But Effort

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE of Colorado Springs, the best, cleanest and most reliable Weekly Newspaper published west of the Mississippi River, is desirous of increasing the number of its readers, and to this end offers its agents the most valuable premiums ever given by a western newspaper.

The premiums are as follows:

- 1st—A Scholarship in THE COLORADO COLLEGE, of Colorado Springs, covering a full course of four years, CASH VALUE .....\$150.00
- 2d—A Scholarship in the Modern School of Business, at Denver, covering full course of six months, CASH VALUE .....\$50.00
- 3d—A Cash Premium of .....\$35.00
- 4th—A Cash Premium of .....\$25.00
- 5th—A Cash Premium of .....\$20.00
- 6th—A Cash Premium of .....\$15.00
- 7th—A Cash Premium of .....\$10.00
- 8th—A Cash Premium of .....\$10.00
- 9th—A Cash Premium of .....\$10.00
- 10th—A Cash Premium of .....\$10.00

The above premiums will be paid to the man, woman, boy or girl who will send in between now and September 1, the largest number of paid annual subscriptions to the WEEKLY GAZETTE. The one sending in the largest number shall have the option of any of the first three premiums. The one sending in the second largest number shall have the second choice of the first three, and the one sending in the third largest number shall receive the remaining premium. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th premiums will be given to those sending in the next largest lists respectively.

Do not think because you live in a small populated district that you have no chance of winning—remember, in the large cities and towns more daily papers are read.

There is no limit set to the number of subscriptions necessary to win. He or she who lives in the smallest rural district may be the winner.

No subscriptions are to be taken at less than the regular rate, \$1 per year. Send in subscriptions every Monday, together with Postoffice or Express Money Order, made payable to WEEKLY GAZETTE.

This competition is open to all, and you will find your friends will help you in the laudable ambition of securing an education.

This is an opportunity that does not offer once in a lifetime, as a liberal education will be worth to the winner thousands of dollars, and at the same time those who do not win the leading prizes will be amply compensated for their labor.

IN ADDITION to the premiums offered THE WEEKLY GAZETTE WILL PAY TO ITS AGENTS 25 CENTS FOR EACH PAID ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. This amount may be retained when making the remittance.

If you desire to enter this contest send us your name and address and we will send you sample copy of THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For any further information, write to

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, Colorado Springs.

# MINES AND MINING

## VISIT TO ELKTON AN EYE-OPENER

Yesterday will long be remembered in mining circles as the day when the brokers went to Cripple Creek to examine the Elkton mine, the guests of the Elkton company. About 22 brokers went up in a special train yesterday morning, accompanied by Elkton stockholders, officers and some who were not connected with the company or the exchange, but who were invited to examine the mine by several newspaper correspondents and local mining men, and the whole party, numbering over 50 persons, then proceeded to the mine, where a thorough examination was made of the surface plant before lunch was served. The expressions of surprise and approval over the surface equipment of this great property were very general, and the lunch which was set before the party was done hearty justice to.

The expressions of surprise which were occasioned by the sights above the surface, however, were nothing to those elicited by the underground showing. Since so many discouraging reports and opinions of the Elkton mine have been printed and circulated, both stockholders, brokers and public have come to entertain a rather gloomy idea of the mine. It is perfectly true that for over a year the mine was 400 gallons short on pumping capacity, and that development work fell very behind; but even then the resources of the property were by no means exhausted. Those who went through the property expecting to find that it was in the condition of all supposedly worked-out mines were astonished at the amount of ore which was being opened up and taken to the surface. They were also favorably impressed with the way in which the water is being handled. It was found that, while heretofore the mine has been short of pumping capacity, it now has from 500 to 600 gallons excess capacity, and that the water is perfectly in hand. Nearly all of those who went over to the mine went down the shaft after lunch, stopping at the seventh level, and visiting both the north and south parts of the mine; while a few went on down to the eighth level. After looking through the main drifts, the party again went to the surface, and those living in this city returned here at 6:30 in the evening, tired, but exceedingly glad that they had gone.

"I certainly was surprised by the showing," said H. H. Dorsey yesterday evening. "It is a long time since I have visited this property, and I had no idea how well, in the first place, it was equipped with machinery. The surface improvements are among the finest I have ever seen. I went down as far as the seventh level, and saw that pretty well. There are immense bodies of ore opened up, and new ore bodies have been developed recently which have not yet been touched. Although I did not go down to the eighth level, I learned that the company has the water under perfect control.

"There has been a good deal said about mismanagement of the property," Mr. Dorsey continued, "but from what I saw everything is done in the most careful way. All the ore taken from the mine is assayed. It is known into just what bins it goes and just what drifts it came from, so that the management has a perfect tab on every pound of ore which comes out of the mine. They seem to have everything down to a system. I can say that I was most pleased with the whole situation."

Mr. J. M. Allen said last night: "I was agreeably surprised at what I saw yesterday in the Elkton mine. The company has a good deal of water to take care of, but has it well in hand, and is doing good work. I was impressed with the amount of development work which is now being done, with the amount of ore in sight and with the amount which is being taken out and shipped. The whole situation is far more favorable than I supposed it was."

Mr. D. P. Sill, who was among those who visited the property, stated that he found the mine to be in a much better condition than he supposed. "They have a good deal of water," he said, "but not more than they can easily handle; and the size of the ore bodies and the number of new developments in the seventh level surprised me very much."

These are but examples of the comment which was heard as a party hurried from the train to their respective homes last evening. Everyone who went to the mine now feels that he understands the past difficulties and the future outlook of the property better than ever before, and all were favorably impressed with the situation.

Among those who visited the property from this city were: President George Bernard, Sherwood Aldrich, Dr. J. W. Graham, Richard Clough, J. D. Ford, R. M. De La Vergne, J. M. Allen, D. Russ Wood, A. C. Dutcher, C. F. Rieck, Captain Emerson, Albert Gardner, Clarence Finch, W. J. Hendrickson, J. A. Sill, D. P. Sill, H. A. Young, J. H. Gardner, J. McK. Ferriday, H. N. Dorsey, W. W. Price, Clay H. White, S. N. Francis and A. C. Bray.

## OUTPUT FOR JUNE

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 30.—During the month of June there was shipped from the different mines and leases of the Cripple Creek district 56,870 tons of ore with a gross value in gold of \$2,024,270. The production of the month was a million dollar mark notwithstanding the fact that several of the mines on Bull Hill and Battle Mountain were practically closed down for 10 days as a result of the accident at the big open-pit mine at the LaBelle power plant at Goldfield. Outside of this hindrance, there was nothing to prevent a big production. The Elkton by shipping between 30 and 40 tons of ore each day, has materially helped the production figures for the month. The mills of the Portland and Telluride companies figure for the first time this month in the table of plants treating Cripple Creek ore. Both of these plants have been experimenting and getting machinery in shape. Next month will see the tonnage and average value of the ore treated at these plants materially added to the total. The following is a summary of the official figures from the different mine managers, and mill men, showing the distribution of the ores mined:

Plant	Tonnage	Av. Val.	Total Val.
Colo. Phil. & Standard	19,000	\$29.00	\$551,000.00
Union	12,000	30.00	360,000.00
Economia	4,620	35.50	164,770.00
Dorcas	2,700	25.50	69,750.00
Creek	1,800	25.00	45,000.00
Aureka	1,950	11.00	21,450.00
Telluride	1,800	26.00	46,800.00
Smelters	13,000	60.00	780,000.00
	56,870		\$2,024,270.00

The Londonderry Milling company filed an injunction suit in the district court today against the United Gold Mines Co., to restrain the latter from continuing its operations on Londonderry territory through any shaft owned exclusively by the defendant company. The complaint sets forth that the plaintiff is a mining company which owns a one-half interest in the Londonderry mine, 7558 on Bull Hill, and that the defendant on June 27, 1902, simultaneously entered upon Londonderry territory through the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th levels, extended from a shaft on the defendant company's ground, but that the defendant company mined and extracted

and continued to mine and extract large quantities of high grade ore, with all the men that can be reasonably employed, and with the aid of machine drills. The plaintiff company alleges that the Londonderry mine cannot be mined as proposed by the defendant company's shaft. The plaintiff further alleges that the defendant is gouging out ore without regard for proper mining methods. The Londonderry company asks for an accounting of all ore mined, and for one-half the value thereof; a temporary injunction to restrain the defendant company from continuing to mine ore and requiring said company to allow the plaintiff, its attorneys or employees, to inspect the workings.

The property of the Rebecca G. M. Co., Ltd., was today sold at public auction by Sheriff Robertson to satisfy a judgment of \$74,487.46 obtained by John S. Hunt in the district court at El Paso county, May 20, 1897. The property was sold to M. S. Carpenter of Denver, for \$97,000. The Rebecca company is the owner of the mine, and C. O. D. Jones, who is the manager, has been paid \$10,000, which a great amount of ore has been shipped. It is supposed that Mr. Car-

penier, the successful bidder, purchased the property for the French stockholders of the Rebecca company.

A rich shipment will go out tomorrow from the Orwig and Ames lease at the old Davenport workings of the Doctor-Jack Pot company. The lessees are getting some high grade sylvanite ore, and the shipment will go out tomorrow consisting of about 100 tons of ore, of which 50 tons worth \$100 to the ton. The ore comes from a depth of 385 feet, and from north of the shaft. At this depth south of the shaft, Crump and Putnam are getting some good ore and are making regular shipments.

The Cripple Creek Gold Temple company, leasing on the Gold Sovereign company's Bull Hill property, received returns today from 50 tons of ore sent to the mill. The ore averaged 35 cents in gold to the ton.

opposite side of the creek is the Highland Mary, owned by J. B. Douglas and William Kelly. This tunnel is in 175 feet, and shows a vein that averages better than \$10 to the ton. Probably the most important work being done on this hill is in the Hughes tunnel, penetrating the Pontiac claim. This tunnel is in the hill for 200 feet and was run on a mineralized mass which shows for 180 feet in width on the surface. Assays taken from time to time, as the work progresses, show a value of better than \$10 in gold to the ton. Assay certificates are shown quoting values ranging from \$100 to \$245 to the ton. The work has been advanced into the solid formation, where a broken phonolite dike has been cut which shows a contact vein about five feet in width, two feet of which is granite quartz, heavily stained with fluorine. Assays have been had from this body returning as

high as \$260 to the ton. Frequent tests have been made, and it seems possible that with a low treatment plant this property could be made to pay well. Quite a little work has also been done on the Gold Button group. This group consists of the Flag of Truce, American Flag and Molly McGuire lode, all patented, and several other lode claims in process. The company also owns the Gold Button placer. On the Flag of Truce claim a tunnel has been driven 500 feet, and about 150 feet of high grade ore has been exposed at different values up the tunnel. There is a large ore body in this property and the entire body will average \$5 in gold to the ton. Several good veins with talc walls have been cut, from which assays running as high as \$168 per ton have been obtained. In the breast of the tunnel there is now exposed a five-foot vein, but no assays have been taken. Quite a little work is also being done in the Taylor tunnel, owned by George L. Taylor. This tunnel is in a distance of 75 feet and is being driven west. In the breast of the tunnel there is a well-defined vein of granite quartz. It is stated that good values are found in this vein. Development work is being pushed. The Nest Egg G. M. Co. owns a patented claim in this section, and is working the property through a shaft 150 feet in depth. At 75 feet a vein was cut in the shaft, and now a second vein is exposed in the bottom of the shaft. The phonolite found in this section is thought to be the extension of the eruptive area, and to belong to the series which passed from Cow mountain north. Considering the showing at the different properties, the operators are of the opinion that with a low treatment process big money could be made out of this property. Development work is being pushed. The Nest Egg G. M. Co. owns a patented claim in this section, and is working the property through a shaft 150 feet in depth. At 75 feet a vein was cut in the shaft, and now a second vein is exposed in the bottom of the shaft. The phonolite found in this section is thought to be the extension of the eruptive area, and to belong to the series which passed from Cow mountain north. Considering the showing at the different properties, the operators are of the opinion that with a low treatment process big money could be made out of this property.

Operations continue active on the School Section near Cameron. On block 7, Lessee Levy has a force of men at work excavating for the foundation of a plant of machinery to be installed shortly. A good body of ore was recently opened up here at a depth of 80 feet, and it is the lessee's intention to sink the shaft to the 200-foot point, and then cross-cut. At this depth it is expected that the ore shoot will be larger and of higher grade. On block 8 of the School Section, La Montagne, the lessee, sent out the regular weekly shipment yesterday. The consignment consisted of about 30 tons of rock and screenings, estimated to average \$25 a ton.

W. S. Stratton's shaft on the east end of the Zenobia has attained a depth of 550 feet. Sinking will be continued until the 1,000-foot point is reached before any cross-cutting will be started.

Lessee Sol Lanco, operating on the Vincitor No. 2, has received returns from a 20-ton shipment sent out the first of the week. The entire shipment gave a value of \$110 to the ton. Another shipment of 30 tons will be started in a few days.

Dan Falvey, leasing on the Burns of the Acacia company, sent out a 60-ton shipment yesterday. The consignment, which was valued at two and four ounces will be received for the two grades.

The Last Dollar property on Bull Hill sent out seven carloads of ore on Thursday to the Pueblo smelter.

## COMPANIES MUST FILE REPORTS WITH EXCHANGE

The Colorado Springs Mining Stock association has decided that all companies must file with the exchange a report of the company's operations every six months with the secretary of the exchange; and notices were mailed yesterday to the secretaries of all of the companies now listed on the exchange, reading:

"Dear Sir:—I beg to notify you that the semi-annual report of your company to the Exchange becomes due July 1, and should be filed as soon after that date as possible. The report should be in the form of a statement, which please fill out and return at your earliest convenience. This report can be sworn to, without charge, before Mr. C. D. Hopkins, Notary Public, at the exchange."

"W. P. Kinney, Secretary."

The adopting of a rule requiring frequent reports from the listed companies is one of the safest measures ever put in force by the exchange, and it is guaranteed the investor to the extent that he knows exactly the condition of the company in which he is investing, and secures the stockholder against misleading information. It is hoped that the reports will be of great value to the investor, and that they will be a great service to many.

WILL TREAT MORE ORE FROM CRIPPLE CREEK.

The United States Reduction and Refining company, which has the Colorado-Philadelphia and Standard Milling and Smelting company's plants at Colorado City, and of the smelting plant at Canon City of the United States Smelting company, are to build before long an entire new smelting plant at a site on a desirable Colorado point. If Colorado Springs or Colorado City secures the location of this plant it will result in a substantial increase in population and wealth, and great benefit will be made to secure the location here. The Colorado City plants alone, belonging to the United States Reduction and Refining company, distribute over \$30,000 per month to the stockholders.

The history of the treatment of Cripple Creek ores is the history of a great struggle. Millions have been expended for which there has been but little return. But the United States company has been making steady progress, and its new plant, if located here, will be a most valuable acquisition.

Some interesting statements bearing upon the reduction and mining of Cripple Creek ores, show this to be the case. Late in the year 1893 the erection of the Lawrence Chlorination plant, at a point within a mile's distance of Victor, Colorado, was commenced by people at present interested in the United States Reduction and Refining company, and was the first chemical reduction plant erected for the purpose of handling Cripple Creek ores. This mill began operations about May, 1894, and was the only plant of the kind in the smelters located at various Colorado points, for Cripple Creek ores. At the time operations were commenced, treatment charges ranged from \$10 to \$18 per ton, according to the grade of ore, the shipper receiving a payment per ounce for gold contents of \$12.

In the past eight years treatment charges have been gradually reduced to the present rate of \$5.50 per ton. Treatment rates range from \$5.50 per ton to \$10 per ton on the same grades of ore on which at the time the Lawrence mill first started, shippers were obliged to stand a charge of \$10 to \$18 per ton. In addition to the reduction in cost per ton of ore treated, the shippers of ore now receive, instead of \$12 per ounce for gold contents, \$30 per ounce. For instance, shippers of one ounce of gold content ore, which formerly cost \$120 to treat, now pay a treatment of \$10 per ton, and

received \$13 per ounce for gold, which resulted in net returns to the shipper from the reduction plant of \$3 per ton of ore shipped. On this same grade of ore today the shipper can obtain a treatment charge per ton of \$5 and receives per ounce of gold content \$20, the net returns, therefore, being at the present time \$14 per ton. Thus it will be seen that the treatment charges at the Lawrence mill, by the use of the improved methods, both mechanical and metallurgical, on one ounce of ore of \$5 per ton. On other grades of ore careful comparison will show an equally large saving, and on some of the higher grades a much greater saving per ton of ore shipped. For instance, in 1894 and for some time thereafter shippers of 300, or \$80 ore, were obliged to pay a treatment charge of \$14 per ton receiving \$13 per ounce for gold, thereby receiving net from the reduction plants \$43 per ton. At the present time shippers of a treatment charge of \$10.50 per ton, receiving for gold contents \$20 per ounce, thereby receiving net from the reduction plants \$49.50 per ton on this grade of ore, an average saving of \$6.50 per ton of ore shipped. The same ratio of saving exists in all grades of ore and on some of the particularly high grade ores, amounts to much more than the last named saving.

The improved appliances and the improved methods, not only mechanical, but technical, have not been improved, perfected and discovered and ultimately successfully applied, without great cost and loss to various investors in mining enterprises. It is a well-known fact that the owners of the Lawrence mill, which was a plant handling about 50 tons per day, lost in operation \$100,000 per year, before they were enabled to operate the plant without actual loss.

The plant of the El Paso Reduction company, originally located at Gillett, was abandoned by local and eastern capitalists, suffered high losses, and the owners, and notwithstanding several years of experimenting under different managements, this plant never was able to show any profit, although it was in operation for some time. The plant, handling from 60 to 80 tons per day. Numerous other plants were constructed in the Cripple Creek district, and without mentioning in detail the names of the companies, it is known that which was ever successful, the more prominent reduction plants have all proved dismal failures.

In addition to the Gillett and Lawrence mills, there were also the "Rosebud mill," the "Aureka mill," the "Detroit mill," and the "Onelda mill," and also the "Peek mill" (built for the purpose of handling Stratton's Independence property), all of which were practically ranging from 60 to 150 tons per day, and all resulted in tremendous losses to their owners. They are now idle and worthless or being dismantled and sold for scrap iron. The aggregate of the financial losses incurred in the construction and operation of these plants, which runs into many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Economic plant, built some three years ago near Victor, has been operated with indifferent success, and represents a terrific investment for its owners, considering the very small tonnage handled.

At Florence, a plant known as the El Paso, which has a capacity of 100 tons per day, never met with any great success, and represented a cost of considerably over \$200,000. This mill was destroyed by fire.

There is also located at Florence, being about a 60 ton plant and costing considerably over \$100,000, was an utter failure.

The plant of the United States Economic Gold Extraction company, built at Canon City, Colorado, and costing fully \$300,000, practically never turned a wheel.

The Kilton Reduction plant at Florence, built by Denver and eastern people, costing considerably over \$100,000, was a failure. It was built and operated by people now interested in the United States Reduction and Refining company, and remodeled at a great expense. It is now held as a reserve plant.

The plant of the Metallic Extraction company, built and operated by some of the largest owners of mines in Cripple Creek in 1894, costing considerably over \$700,000 and handling over 300 tons of ore per day, succeeded in the first year in producing a profit of \$50,000. Another small plant was erected on the ruins of the plant built in 1894, and known as the United States Economic Gold Extraction company, by the "Gold" process, resulting in serious loss to its backers.

Some two years ago a smelting plant, known as the Rocky Mountain smelter, was erected by local and eastern people with a capacity of about 400 tons per day, for the purpose of handling Cripple Creek ores. This smelting plant is now abandoned.

It must be remembered that, often mills are built solely because the promoters are greedy, and the construction and letting of contracts in hand, receive large commissions from manufacturing houses which furnish the machinery. It is a well known fact that some of the mills mentioned would never have been built if the promoters had not been paid by the promoters.

Early in 1896 the plant of the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction company was built at Colorado City and had the honor of being the first plant of the Colorado-Philadelphia and Standard Milling and Smelting company's plants at Colorado City, and of the smelting plant at Canon City of the United States Smelting company, are to build before long an entire new smelting plant at a site on a desirable Colorado point. If Colorado Springs or Colorado City secures the location of this plant it will result in a substantial increase in population and wealth, and great benefit will be made to secure the location here. The Colorado City plants alone, belonging to the United States Reduction and Refining company, distribute over \$30,000 per month to the stockholders.

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United States Reduction & Refining company to take over the various plants. The result of this combination has been that the plants best adapted to the treatment of Cripple Creek ores are kept in operation, the gold content is increased, and the readiness for any increase in tonnage.

The cost of the plants of the United States Reduction & Refining company is far in excess of what is generally supposed, being several million dollars. In place of the investment, a tremendous working capital is required to successfully operate to the best advantage. Out of the many stockholders of the United States Reduction & Refining company a vast number are heavily invested in Cripple Creek mining stocks and the men in active charge of the company's business alone control one-eighth of the stock of the Short Line railroad and contributed largely to the successful completion of that road.

During the railroad war, now ending, it is a fact that shippers entering into contracts for the treatment of their ore have been benefited by the benefit of the railroad rate, either directly or indirectly.

The stock of the United States Reduction & Refining company is listed in the New York Stock exchange, and the stability of these securities has been established by the fact that the company's business is not in conflict with the laws of the United States governing their possessory title, shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of the surface included within the lines of their location and of all veins, lodes, ledges and mineral deposits throughout their entire depth which lie within such surface lines extended downward vertically. Such location shall be in rectangular form and shall not exceed one thousand five hundred feet in length on either the end or side lines thereof. Provided, That the claim shall not exceed in area a claim one thousand five hundred feet square.

The claim shall be distinctly marked on the ground so that the same can be readily traced. Within ninety days from the date of location the locator shall cause the same to be surveyed and a plat thereof recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the claim is situated. No person shall locate more than one claim in the same mining district. Provided, That he shall have the privilege of filing with the recorder of mining records in the district a notice of abandonment of a claim located by him, and thereafter he shall have the right to locate another claim as fully as if no location had been made by him in said district. And the claim so abandoned shall be opened to relocation.

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## CRIPPLE CREEK CO. HAS GOOD JUNE SHOWING.

The Cripple Creek Consolidated company has received in royalties during the month of June nearly \$400, which is the best showing the company has made in a long time. The ore is coming from two of the Colorado Boss claims, and although it is low grade, there seems to be a very good amount of it, and the lessees are making regular shipments to the mills. The company has paid all of its taxes, has a substantial sum in the treasury and is in a very satisfactory condition.

Returns were received at the office of the company in this city yesterday from a shipment sent out from the Hammond lease on the Boss No. 2. The consignment amounts to 32 tons, and was settled for at the usual average rate of about \$20 in gold to the ton. This lease is what was known a few months ago, as the Terrill lease. Hammond took hold of the work, ran a cross-cut out to the vein from the bottom of another shaft, but found nothing. Later, he returned farther up the shaft and ran a cross-cut in an opposite direction, and has opened a very good body of ore in what he believes to be a split from the main vein in the first place.

Hollister and associates are still taking ore from the small tunnel on the Boss No. 1, and is getting a fair amount of it. At the same time another shaft is being put down, and has now reached a depth of 85 feet. Sinking is now going on for another 100-foot section. A stop may be made when the shaft reaches a depth of 100 feet, but this has not yet been decided.

## HOW THE PROPOSED LAW IS BEING REPEALED IN THIS CITY.

One of the most far-reaching mining laws ever proposed in the United States congress is the Kearns amendment, published in these columns yesterday morning. It provides that the locator of a claim shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their location and of all veins, lodes, ledges and mineral deposits throughout their entire depth which lie within such surface lines extended downward vertically. Such location shall be in rectangular form and shall not exceed one thousand five hundred feet in length on either the end or side lines thereof. Provided, That irregularly shaped claims may be located where previous locations render rectangular locations impracticable, but such claim shall not exceed in area a claim one thousand five hundred feet square. Every location hereafter made shall be distinctly marked on the ground so that the same can be readily traced. Within ninety days from the date of location the locator shall cause the same to be surveyed and a plat thereof recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the claim is situated. No person shall locate more than one claim in the same mining district. Provided, That he shall have the privilege of filing with the recorder of mining records in the district a notice of abandonment of a claim located by him, and thereafter he shall have the right to locate another claim as fully as if no location had been made by him in said district. And the claim so abandoned shall be opened to relocation.

"Sec. 2. That section twenty-three hundred and twenty-three of the Revised Statutes relating to tunnels be, and the same is hereby repealed."

"Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are also repealed."

The bill was introduced by Mr. Kearns of the United States of America in congress assembled.

That section twenty-three hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2322. Locators of mining locations hereafter made on any mineral vein, lode, ledge, or mineral deposit situated on the public domain containing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits, their heirs or assigns, where no adverse claim exists at the passage of this act, so long as they comply with the laws of the United States and the state and territorial regulations not in conflict with their possessory title, shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their location and of all veins, lodes, ledges and mineral deposits throughout their entire depth which lie within such surface lines extended downward vertically. Such location shall be in rectangular form and shall not exceed one thousand five hundred feet in length on either the end or side lines thereof. Provided, That irregularly shaped claims may be located where previous locations render rectangular locations impracticable, but such claim shall not exceed in area a claim one thousand five hundred feet square. Every location hereafter made shall be distinctly marked on the ground so that the same can be readily traced. Within ninety days from the date of location the locator shall cause the same to be surveyed and a plat thereof recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the claim is situated. No person shall locate more than one claim in the same mining district. Provided, That he shall have the privilege of filing with the recorder of mining records in the district a notice of abandonment of a claim located by him, and thereafter he shall have the right to locate another claim as fully as if no location had been made by him in said district. And the claim so abandoned shall be opened to relocation."

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ously be unfair that the present width, 300 feet, should apply, because where veins dip at any great angle, the locator would lose it almost immediately after he located it, and he would be abandoned his original location at once, and located adjoining it, another person would have the right to reap the profit of his discovery.

The bill is reported below from yesterday's issue of the Gazette, that those who did not read it carefully may do so in the light of the comments which have been made on it:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,

That section twenty-three hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2322. Locators of mining locations hereafter made on any mineral vein, lode, ledge, or mineral deposit situated on the public domain containing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits, their heirs or assigns, where no adverse claim exists at the passage of this act, so long as they comply with the laws of the United States and the state and territorial regulations not in conflict with their possessory title, shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their location and of all veins, lodes, ledges and mineral deposits throughout their entire depth which lie within such surface lines extended downward vertically. Such location shall be in rectangular form and shall not exceed one thousand five hundred feet in length on either the end or side lines thereof. Provided, That the claim shall not exceed in area a claim one thousand five hundred feet square."

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# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS

## F. M. ENGLISH KILLED IN WRECK AT CULVER SIDING

**DEAD:**  
FRANCIS M. ENGLISH, Colorado Springs.

**INJURED:**  
Mary O'Rourke, aged 13, 103 Portland avenue, Victor; left arm torn off; face cut; internally injured; may die.  
Dr. Estelle Lewis, 124 West Car avenue, Cripple Creek; eight ribs on right side broken; left wrist fractured; bruises and internal injuries; may die.  
James W. Greene, 105 West Eaton street, Cripple Creek; broken leg; face bruised.  
Frank Guyer, 811 South Eighth street, Cripple Creek; collarbone broken.  
Mary Kintzell, Goldfield; hip cut and face bruised.  
Mrs. Van der Weyden, 316 Irene street, Cripple Creek; face badly bruised.  
William Van der Weyden, her son; leg sprained.  
Van der Weyden, baby daughter; face bruised.  
Charles Carlson, Buffalo Springs, face cut badly.  
D. H. Smith, Cripple Creek; all teeth knocked out; mouth and throat cut.  
Mrs. Simon O'Rourke; neck sprained.  
O'Rourke, her son; face cut and bruised.  
A. E. Parker, 223 Main avenue, Cripple Creek; leg sprained; head cut.  
Parker, his son; head badly cut.  
J. R. Weymar, 610 South Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs; head cut.  
Henry Pickens, Woodland Park; leg sprained.  
Mrs. George Powell, Omaha, Neb.; back broken.  
C. Turnage, 411 Colorado avenue, Cripple Creek; badly shaken up and bruised.  
L. E. Disque of Tompkins' Supply company, Cripple Creek; knee badly hurt; cannot walk.  
R. W. Hadden, Gillett; hip and back hurt.  
L. E. McGarry, Goldfield; head scalp wound.  
F. Baker, Cripple Creek; lip cut and scalp wound.  
C. B. Cotten, Cripple Creek; cuts and bruises.  
H. B. Tucker, Denver; cuts, bruises and severely shocked.  
J. H. Olds, Cripple Creek; cuts and bruises.  
H. M. Parker, Victor; cuts and bruises.  
Mrs. White, Cripple Creek; cuts and bruises.  
Rose Redford, Cripple Creek; cuts and bruises.  
H. Hellenblad, Victor; cuts and bruises.  
G. A. Grant, Victor; cuts and bruises.  
B. M. Chamberlain, Divide; cuts and bruises.  
Rachel Martz, Goldfield; cuts and bruises.  
Mrs. M. Kintzell, Goldfield; cuts and bruises.  
H. Holstrom, Goldfield; cuts about the head.  
Oscar Peterson, Cripple Creek; back sprained.  
John P. Concannon, Goldfield; cuts.  
J. Shray, Cripple Creek; badly shaken up.

Culver Siding on the Colorado Midland, one mile above the famous resort station of Cascade, in the Pass, through the far-famed scenic grandeur of which the Midland has hauled hundreds of thousands of people in the past, was at 10:10 yesterday morning, the scene of one of the most miraculous railway disasters that has ever occurred in Colorado.

It was terrible in that the cost of the life of one man, Francis M. English, one of the best-known and best liked musicians in Colorado Springs, and in that it brought many more to long weeks of suffering, some to deformity for life and a score and ten more or less serious injury. But it was marvelous in that there were not many more casualties than actually occurred.

In the shapeless heap that contained the wreckage of seven cars there were 371 passengers, excursionists en route from Cripple Creek to Colorado Springs, availing themselves of the low rates in force, and many are to expire tonight. To anyone of the many people who went from this city to the scene of the disaster or who came close to it when it occurred, no explanation of the single death can be given. It was a miraculous escape for all who were not injured.

The scene of the wreck would be about the last place that anyone picking out a dangerous place on the line would select. Culver siding is a mile above Cascade, where the track is straight for a considerable distance, where the grade is comparatively easy and where there is nothing whatever to obstruct the view. These facts, however, doubtless are in a measure explanatory of the fact that the accident occurred there. The fact that the train was traveling at a high rate of speed than would have been undertaken on a manifestly dangerous stretch of track, and they probably caused the operating department of the company to devote more attention to the condition of its track at other places than at this particular point.

The accident was unquestionably caused by too great a rate of speed on a poorly maintained track.

**Situation at the Wreck.**  
The train consisted of seven cars, all of which were derailed. The engine, in charge of Engineer John B. Stephens of Colorado City, crossed the tracks at the Culver siding and had proceeded down the grade about a train length when a rail broke. The break was about a foot and a half from the end of the rail, and was in probably the east or lower end of the rail. The awful blows that fell upon the rail by the wheels may be imagined when it is known that the rail was picked up after the wreck in nine pieces, only one of which was long enough to require more than a boy to lift.

The baggage car was driven off its trucks, and slid into the ditch beside the track. It rolled completely over, stopping right side up, thirty feet north of the track, resting in the sand with its wheels. The second car was turned completely over and came to rest so that when it stopped the rear end was forward and the car nearly on its side. It was in the rear end of this coach that Mr. English met his death. The third coach, a Santa Fe chair car, was driven clear through the bottom of the second, reducing the latter to mere splinters; and it was in this awful confusion that Mr. English was caught between two seat cushions and strangled, unconsciousness probably coming instantly and death very soon. The fourth and fifth cars were derailed, strained and twisted, but not telescoped, and few people in these cars were injured. The sixth and seventh coaches of the train left the rails, but were set on again in a short time. The roadbed was utterly demolished for a distance of fully 100 yards. The fact that the wreck occurred directly at a long

## One Man Killed in D. & R. G. Wreck

Twelve freight cars of a Denver and Rio Grande train went into the ditch at Glade, between Larkspur and Castle Rock, yesterday afternoon, and one unknown tramp, riding on one of the cars, was killed. The cause of the wreck was a broken wheel on one of the box cars, and 12 loaded cars were derailed. The tramp was riding on a car loaded with pig iron, and was killed almost instantly.

A wrecking train was sent up from Pueblo, and another from Denver as fast as possible, traffic was delayed for about three hours. The fact that the cars were loaded made the wreckage difficult to clear away, but the damage to the rolling stock was not great.

Mr. English had been killed. When the body was found in the wreck, the music for today's services at the church was found by its side. It was sent down here with the body and was placed on top of the body in the coffin.

When it became known who the dead man was, there was general regret throughout the city, for the late Mr. English was well known and well liked. He was a native of Colorado, and had been in the city for many years. He was a member of the local church, and was a very popular man.

Dr. Willis of Greeley got on the train at Green Mountain Falls, but did not have his case with him. He did what he could to assist the young physician, and the two doctors had all the injured cared for as far as possible under the circumstances before the special hearing the other physicians arrived on the scene.

J. Shray of Cripple Creek was a passenger on the train. He was in the smoking car, which was the first car of the train. He describes his experience as follows:

"I was sitting in the smoker not thinking of any accident or anything of the kind, when suddenly the car made a jerk and then we were going over. The car turned over three times and we were all thrown about, and I expected to be killed every minute. The car stopped about 40 feet from the track and then I found that I was not badly hurt. I feel the effects of being bumped about."

L. E. McGarry of Goldfield was also in the smoker. He tells the following story:

"I had just bought a copy of the Gazette and had started to read it. When the first jar came I noticed it slightly, but was too much engrossed in my reading to realize it. As soon as the next jolt came I knew there was something wrong and I jumped out of the aisle and caught a hold of a seat. Then we started to go over, and we were all piled up. When the car stopped rolling there were two or three on top of me and I was on top of some others. I crawled out of a window and found that I was bleeding badly. Just then the doctor came along and fixed me up. I considered myself lucky, as practically I was thrown out of a window into the arms of a doctor."

H. D. Thompson and L. G. Campbell, both of Cripple Creek, were in the second car, in which most of the injured were seated, but escaped uninjured. They describe the accident about the same, but tell an interesting story of the after-scene.

"As soon as we got out," said Mr. Thompson, "we set to work to help those that had been caught. We had to pull Mrs. Van der Weyden out from under the trucks, and we had to cut the little O'Rourke girl out from under the car. That man Greene showed the greatest nerve I ever saw. He was pulled out with a broken leg, and we had scarcely seated him on the ground when he pulled out a sack of tobacco and a cigarette paper and started to roll a cigarette, calling out: 'All right, boys, I've been there before.'"

"What he was taken off to here and was being put into a carriage, he called out: 'You've got me this far, I'll get in myself,' and he jumped in, despite his broken leg."

**The Second Special.**  
About 2 o'clock the second special came down from the scene of the wreck and in the baggage car of this train was the dead body of the man who was killed. The body was taken to the depot, and the Midland road had notified friends of the late Mr. English of that fact that he had been killed, and Rev. Arthur N. Taft, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, was sent to the depot to identify the body, at the request of the Midland men.

Coroner David F. Law had been notified and was at the depot with a casket, and as soon as the train drew into the station he and his assistants transferred the body to the casket and moved it to Fairley's undertaking parlors. A crowd of the morbidly curious attempted to get a glimpse of the body but the door was closed while the body was being placed in the casket and the cover was on when the casket was borne to the undertaking wagon.

At the morgue a few friends were permitted to view the remains, and they will never forget the sight. All the injuries are about the face and head and the countenance was crushed almost beyond recognition. The jaw was broken, and a big gash was in the back of the skull.

Mrs. English, who had remained at Woodland Park, was notified and came down on the 8:45 Midland train. She was met at the depot by friends and was taken to her Colorado Springs home. She was not allowed to see the remains of her late husband. She was deeply relieved by the blow which had fallen upon her so suddenly and with such force and her sorrow touched the hearts of all who saw it. But a few minutes before the accident the wife had been her husband's good-by and she started for the train to keep his appointment at St. Stephen's church, and that night of him as he left the house at Woodland Park was the last. When the body was prepared for burial the coffin lid will not be opened.

Concerning Mr. English, Mr. and Mrs. English have been residing at 16 East Boulder street in this city, but recently went to Woodland Park for the summer. He was expected to preside at the organ at St. Stephen's Episcopal church at the service at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and his absence could not be accounted for. The faithful organist was on his way to his post but was cold in death when the church hour came, but the congregation did not know it. After waiting 15 minutes for the organist, Mr. W. F. Crosby was looked and Mr. English had the key, so he was compelled to break it open.

It was not until after church was over that Mr. Taft received word that

first prize twice by the Horticultural society. The deal was perfected through the real estate firm of Cotton, Terrill & Garlick, and is the most important that has been made in the past two weeks. The consideration was \$14,000 cash.

Col. Bacon assigns as his reason for selling is that he will spend considerable of his time in California, looking after the health of Mrs. Bacon. He will make his home at "Edgewood," which is opposite the above named property and will make extensive improvements on that property.

## GOOD PROGRESS MADE BY WRECK SUFFERERS

Little Mary O'Rourke, the 13-year-old victim of the Midland wreck who has several times been reported dead, is still alive and has an excellent chance for recovery.

Dr. P. H. Perkins, the local surgeon for the Midland who is in charge of all the cases at St. Francis hospital, reports that all are doing nicely and that there are no unexpected complications. Both Mary O'Rourke and Dr. Estelle Lewis will recover. These two are the only ones who are at all in danger and it is considered that Miss Lewis is out of danger now. The little O'Rourke is being recovered from the shock and this danger, which was feared most by the physicians, is past. Mrs. O'Rourke and the little boy are doing nicely.

Several of the victims of the wreck have returned to their homes in the Cripple Creek district but are still needing attention and as the Midland road has no surgeon in the district Dr. Perkins has been appointed to take charge of the cases.

Dr. Perkins is exceedingly gratified at the progress being made by his patients. He has been doing a great deal of good work at the hospital since Sunday afternoon when he superintended the work of all the physicians present and personally took part in all the operations.

## JUDGE SHEWALTER WAS VICTIM OF THE STORM

Judge Joseph Shewalter was the victim of an accident caused by lightning at about 9:30 last night and suffered a broken arm.

During the rain storm the judge went out to get his horse which was picketed near his residence, 2023 North Nevada avenue. He had started to lead the horse back to the house when a vivid flash of lightning struck somewhere in that neighborhood blinding him and scaring the horse. The horse pulled back and jerked the judge to the ground and dragged him out into the street. Relatives saw the accident and ran out and stopped the horse and took the judge into the house.

Dr. F. B. Rothrock, who is a brother-in-law of Judge Shewalter, was called by Dr. and Dr. S. D. Smith also was called. It was found that the judge's left arm was broken and the injured member had to be set. There were no signs of an electric burn on the arm or anywhere on the body so it is supposed that the arm was broken by the horse pulling the judge to the ground. The judge was unconscious for a second or so immediately after the flash of lightning, but it is supposed that this was due to the blinding vividness followed by the fall to the ground as the horse jerked back.

The broken member was set and the judge was left resting comfortably.

## ACCEPTED INVITATION THAT HE DIDN'T WANT

Sheriff Gilbert had a ticklish job on hand yesterday when he started out to arrest J. H. Baughman, alias Warner, an alleged escaped convict and a hard character. The capture is an important one.

Had not the sheriff drawn his gun and taken the upper hand as soon as he saw his man, it is likely that Baughman would have caused serious trouble. As it was the prisoner made all sorts of threats and tried to get away from in front of that ugly-looking, 45-caliber Colt revolver which the sheriff held leveled at him while a pat of his, who wanted to defend his friend, was subdued only by threatening movements of that piece of cold steel which looked as big as a cannon.

Baughman is said to be a forger who was sentenced to jail at Lansing, Kansas, and who escaped from there some time ago. Descriptions of the man were sent to the sheriff by the Kansas officers, who were accompanied by photographs of him. Sheriff Gilbert learned yesterday that Baughman was working on the Dixon ranch south of the city and started out after him. He found him, told him he was under arrest. Baughman raised such a fuss that Mr. Gilbert decided it would be best not to take down the gun so he had another man stand near him and the handcuffs on the prisoner while the sheriff covered the man with his 45. Baughman's friend became obnoxious and wanted to cause trouble but finally the sheriff was able to march him to his prison.

Baughman was wild with anger but had to submit and was finally landed in the county jail where he was placed under close watch to prevent any possibility of his escape from the El Paso county bastille. The Kansas officers were notified and will be here today, probably, to take their man back.

## VERDICT OF GUILTY AGAINST BOTH PARTIES

The Smith divorce case was concluded in Judge Shumate's division of the district court yesterday morning, and after being out five hours the jury returned a verdict finding both the plaintiff and defendant guilty of extreme and repeated acts of cruelty towards the other; and in this case no divorce can be given.

Testimony in the trial was all in Wednesday, and yesterday morning the jury, the court instructed a verdict. Judge defendant having been denied, Judge Harris delivered a lengthy argument for the plaintiff, after which Mr. Shearor argued the case until noon.

In this case the plaintiff asked for a divorce, alleging cruelty. An answer and cross-complaint was filed, denying the charge and asserting that the plaintiff was guilty of cruelty, but asking that no divorce be given.

The plaintiff, J. Allen Smith, has not lived with his wife for some time. Mrs. Smith testified that, although she had been subjected to cruelty, she still loved him and desired to be taken back. The instructions of the court were that if both persons were found guilty no divorce should be given.

The case of Peters versus Stainsky was begun in this division of the district court in the afternoon. The case is a very involved one, as Peters is unable to speak English, and an interpreter had to go into the witness box with him. Peters is claiming damages because of the non-fulfillment of a contract which Stainsky is alleged to have entered into, where Peters would come to this country and work for him.

In Judge Cunningham's division of the district court, the fourteen witnesses for the plaintiff in the Antlers fire case was examined, but little tangible progress was made during the day. The interest taken in this case has dwindled considerably, because of the tediousness of the proceedings.

## MISS EDITH DECOURCY BECOMES MRS. BAKER

The marriage of Miss Edith De Courcy

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the coffee roaster uses  
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would you eat that kind of  
eggs? Then why drink them?

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and of delightful flavor  
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sey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcellin L. DeCoursey, and Mr. Charles George Baker, a native of North Devonshire, England, son of the late Captain T. G. Baker, R. N., was celebrated last evening. The ceremony was impressively performed, after the full ritual of the Episcopal service, at 8 o'clock in St. Stephen's church, Rev. Arthur N. Taft, rector officiating.

The edifice was suitably decorated for the occasion by the friends of the bride and groom. An avenue of palms was up to a lovely screen of silver-leaved maple mingled with mock orange, choko cherry and other white blossoms. The bride and groom entered and departed together. Preceding them were Mrs. De Coursey and Misses Marie and Annette De Coursey, mother and sisters of the bride and her intimate friends Misses Solly and Adams.

The bride's gown was a hand-embroidered affair, very short and styled simply about the full train with the hand embroidered flounces. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms and a pearl pin. She carried a bouquet of white gladioli and ranunculus. About 700 invitations were issued for the church. A few of the oldest friends of the family assembled informally at their home on North Cascade avenue to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Baker on their departure for Guanajuato, Mexico, where the groom occupies a responsible position as mining engineer. Miss De Coursey has been a great social favorite, and her departure from the city is deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

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Points on Rio Grande west of Florence  
and Durango, leaving June 20 and July  
1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 and 12, good 30 days.

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**FRED S. TUCKER**  
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is situated are aware of the vast  
area covered by this popular  
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Colorado College now offers advan-  
tages of the same grade as the best eastern  
institutions. For information con-  
cerning courses of study, rooms and  
board, physical culture, etc., apply to  
Wm. F. Slocum, President, or Edward  
S. Parsons, Dean.

For information in regard to the Colo-  
rado College Conservatory of Music, in-  
quire of George Crampton, Acting Di-  
rector.

Those wishing information as to the  
Courses in Drawing, Painting, Design,  
etc., inquire of Louis Soutter, Di-  
rector of Art Department.

**Cutler Academy**

Cutler Academy is the Associated  
Proprietary School of Colorado College,  
in which students are prepared for any  
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Uses Exclusively the Famous Water  
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**A URIC ACID SOLVENT  
and**

A specific cure for all kidney troubles  
and resulting effects such as  
Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy,  
Sciatica and Inflammatory Rheu-  
matism and Gout.

**ANALYSIS OF WATER BY PROF.  
GOODALE, of Colorado College.**

Potassium sulphate	1.25
Sodium sulphate	40
Sodium chloride	1.00
Sodium carbonate	1.75
Calcium carbonate	7.50
Magnesium sulphate	8.50
Silica	0.50
Oxide of iron and aluminum	47

Figures given are grains per gal-  
lon, (U. S.) Stephen L. Goodale.

For information regarding the  
Sanatorium or Springs, write to

**Dr. T. G. Horn,**  
COLORADO SPRINGS.

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fore costs more per gallon  
than the cheap kind, but  
spreads further and lasts  
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end.

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JOHN T. CLOUGH,**  
Dealer in Hardware, Stores, Tinware, etc.  
Round City Paints are absolutely guaranteed.

**Liver Pills**

That's what you need; some-  
thing to cure your bilious-  
ness and give you a good  
digestion. Ayer's Pills are  
liver pills. They cure con-  
stipation and biliousness.  
Gently laxative. All druggists.

What your mouth says or heard a beautiful  
brevity of words. Then you will  
Buckingham's Dye for Whiskers  
40c per ounce, or 25c per half ounce, 10c per  
smaller quantity.

# DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cause doctors' bills many times this.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and insures perfect, wholesome food.

Used always in making the biscuit and cake it saves both health and money. Made from pure, grape cream of tartar, most healthful of fruit acids.

NOTE.—You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade baking powders. They are mostly, in spite of the pure food laws, made from alum, which endangers the health. All physicians will tell you that such poisons in food are injurious.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,  
CHICAGO.

## NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

### MONUMENT

Mr. Edgar Wise and family returned to Colorado Springs Sunday evening.

Messrs. Ralph Walker, W. McKutchon and Wilbur Stout left on Tuesday for three weeks' hunting trip in the mountains.

Dr. Rupp was a Denver visitor on Wednesday.

Mr. Hart drove to Colorado Springs Thursday.

Mrs. W. J. Watts and Mrs. Saleen returned from Cripple Creek Friday evening.

Mrs. Boyle of Glen Park was calling on friends in Monument Saturday.

Mr. Isaac Gutshall went to Denver Tuesday to attend the races. His fine pacer, Jess C., won two races at Overland park last week.

Miss Lizzie Elliott came home Wednesday to spend her summer vacation. She has accepted the same position for another year.

Mr. Cox and son Roy, of Three Rivers, Mich., who have been visiting relatives in Elbert were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Watts Friday. They left for Colorado Springs, Pueblo and other points of interest Saturday morning.

Mrs. Newman came down from Sedalia Tuesday to spend a few days with her brother, Mr. Harlin and family.

Mrs. Farrow who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. B. Walker, returned to her home in Pueblo Thursday.

Miss Ida Guire returned from California Tuesday much improved in health.

Miss Martha Balkin, a teacher in the Denver public schools is spending a few weeks at the Walker ranch.

Dr. McConnell paid Colorado Springs a visit Monday.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Harlin died on Monday evening, June 23, aged four months and seven days. Rev. Belt conducted the funeral services at the home, Wednesday. The little one was laid to rest in the Monument cemetery.

Mrs. Fisher and little daughter of Colorado Springs are visiting Mrs. Gitting's.

Mrs. Jack McAlroy of St. Joseph, Mo., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Howells, at Husted.

Mrs. Henry Walker, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Doughty went to Cripple Creek Monday for a week's visit with relatives.

Miss Anna Milwright is spending a few days at the ranch.

Mr. Snyder purchased a piano for his daughter, Florence, last week.

Eight members and three visitors were present at the meeting of the Woman's association at Mrs. Gitting's, Thursday afternoon. The missionary subjects were, "Alaska" and "Guatemala." As the leader was not present all the ladies took part in the program which was interesting. A motion to have only one meeting each month during the summer was carried. At the close of the meeting the hostess served ice-cream and cake. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Higby, July 24.

Mrs. Adams of Manitou was the guest of Mrs. H. E. Ford Thursday and Friday.

Miss Pulver is staying with Mrs. Harlin.

Mr. J. C. Elliot is boarding at the Monument hotel.

Mr. Hal Van Gilder and Miss Mil-

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 5, 1902.

Dear Doctor: After 25 years of acute

articular rheumatism and trying every

known remedy, it is with great grati-

fication that I am able to say the treat-

ment given me at your Electro-Therma-

torium has given me greater relief than

anything I have yet found, and I am

pleased to say that it enabled me to

prosecute my business with comfort

which is saying much, as I am obliged

to be on my feet a great deal. Yours

truly,

The original of the above letter can

be seen at

The

Electro-Thermatorium

24 South Tejon Street,

Colorado Springs,

and ALL

cases of RHEUMATISM and ALL

other painful affections are treated with

BETTER RESULTS than at any of the

HOT SPRINGS of the world.

### PEYTON

Mr. E. C. Tape of Colorado Springs

has taken a homestead in this com-

munity and moved his family thereon.

D. D. Beemis of Colorado Springs

is here taking options on land for a

prospective oil company of Colorado

Spring.

Mr. E. Osborn, ex-county superin-

endent of schools of Blighamton, N. Y.,

is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dickinson.

Mr. H. B. Slater of Denver has

taken a homestead here and is getting

ready for his family.

Died, at St. Francis hospital in Co-

lorado Springs of diphtheria, June 26 at

1 p. m., George Willard Cheese, son

of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cheese, aged 17

years and 9 months. Willard, as he

was called, was a model son, with a

bright future. All that sympathy and

love can prompt is being offered the

bereaved family through these days of

trial and loneliness.

Miss Lena Jones, the popular teach-

er of district No. 52, made a business

trip in Colorado Springs, Saturday.

Mr. Harlan E. Baker left Monday

for Ottawa, Kas., after a visit of a

year in our midst.

The entertainment to be given by

the Peyton Sunday school, Saturday,

June 28, was postponed indefinitely on

account of diphtheria in the commu-

nity.

This part of the county was visited

by a very severe hail and rainstorm

Friday, June 27.

**EASTERN MARKETS**

Chicago—Grain and Provisions.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, July 2.—The grain markets

were distinctly quieter today although

nervousness over the weather and crop

damage were still apparent. Signs of

clearing weather in the west were in-

fluential in checking advances. The

option market was neglected. Just

wheat closed 1/2c higher; September

wheat 1/2c lower, July corn 1/4c up,

September corn 1/4c lower, September

oats 1/4c down.

Provisions closed 2 1/2c lower to 2 3/4c

higher.

When trading began there was more

rain to consider, showers having fallen

liberally during the night. Commission

houses bought September during the

morning. The market was quiet. This

proved to be the highest point of the

day for this option. Local bears

sold liberally, and St. Louis added to

the pressure. The quantity disposed of

was not heavy, but September grad-

ually ruled 2 1/2c. Here the pres-

sure eased and thereafter the market

ruled steady. At one time September

got back to 74c, but the close was 74c

under yesterday's at 74 1/4c. The high

point of July wheat marked 77 1/2c.

Option ruled comparatively stronger

than September owing chiefly to the

action of an important house which sold

September and bought July, July, how-

ever, participated in the earlier ten-

dency and following the close of the

day ruled 2 1/2c. The decline was largely

due to profit-taking, and when this let

up prices steadied and the close was 74c

over yesterday at 74 1/4c. Seaboard clear-

ances were 325,000 bushels and prime

receipts 420,000 bushels compared with

552,000 bushels last year. Local re-

ceipts were 34 cars, one contract; Min-

neapolis and Duluth reported 227 cars,

making a total for the three points of

227 cars.

The July deal in corn was compara-

tively neglected. Not more than 150,000

bushels were handled during the entire

session. The smallest packages of this

option were sufficient to cause wide

fluctuations. This market, like wheat,

ruled stronger early while the effect

of last night's showers was the chief

consideration. The trade in September

was only fairly active and during the

afternoon it became quite dull. The

close was 74c, like wheat, but mess-

ages which were eagerly scanned, joined

with the natural tendency to take profits

while they were sure, kept the Septem-

ber prices down. July said well up be-

cause the firm which has the supply

contract did not sell at all cheaper. July

closed 1/4c under yesterday at 74 1/4c.

Receipts were 36 cars. There were trans-

ferred to public elevators 111 cars of

## WEATHER BUREAU'S WEEKLY CROP REPORT

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 1.—The weather

bureau's weekly summary of crop con-

ditions says:

The northern portions of the coun-  
try east of the Rocky mountains have  
experienced another decidedly cool  
week, with generally abundant rain-  
fall. In the southern states the week  
was warm, with phenomenal heavy  
rains, where they were great-  
ly needed over a large part of Texas  
and portions of northern Louisiana  
and southern Arkansas. Drought con-  
ditions are beginning to be quite se-  
riously felt in the east Gulf states. On  
the Pacific coast the week was too  
cool for favorable growth in Wash-  
ington and Oregon, but satisfactory  
conditions prevailed in California,  
where all crops are maturing rapidly  
and harvest is in general progress.

The continued low temperatures  
throughout the corn belt have check-  
ed the growth of corn and heavy rains  
interrupted cultivation over large  
areas, those unfavorable effects being  
most general over the northern por-  
tion of the central and upper Ohio  
valley where warm sunshine and dry weath-  
er are greatly needed, especially in  
the lake region and upper Mississippi  
valley. The crop is in excellent con-  
dition in Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky,  
Tennessee and South Atlantic states,  
and while recent rains have greatly  
benefited late corn in the west Gulf  
districts, the early planted is a very  
poor crop. Over the southwestern por-  
tion of the winter wheat belt the bulk  
of the winter wheat crop has been  
cut, but harvesting has been much de-  
layed over the northern portion of  
the western districts and generally  
throughout the eastern portion. In  
portions of the central and upper Ohio  
valley the crops sustained damage  
from severe local storms. Cool moist  
weather has checked ripening over the  
northern portions of the winter  
wheat region, and lodging is reported

from some districts.

On the north Pacific coast the crop

has made favorable progress, except

in eastern Washington, where rain

is needed. Heavy yields are reported

from central and northern California.

The general condition of spring

wheat raising, although its ad-

vancement has been somewhat check-

ed in portions of the spring wheat

region.

Considerable lodging of oats is re-

ported from the states of the Mis-

souri and upper Mississippi valleys,

but on the whole this crop has pro-

gressed favorably and a general im-

provement is indicated in the middle

Atlantic states and upper Ohio val-

ley. A large crop is being harvested

in Oklahoma and Kansas and the out-

look in Nebraska is excellent.

Cotton continues to suffer for rain

in the south central portion of the

cotton belt and drought conditions have

rapidly developed over the greater

part of Georgia, where the crop is in

less favorable condition than in the

previous week. Over the northern

portions of the central and eastern

districts more favorable conditions ex-

ist, although here are extensively re-

ported throughout the central and

eastern portions.

The feature of the week was the

abundant rainfall over the greater

part of the drought region of Texas,

in which condition of cotton has been

greatly improved. Drought, however,

continues in extreme northwestern

and southwestern Texas.

Apples continue promising in New

England and New York and the out-

look in Kansas and Oklahoma is im-

proved; a very inferior crop is indi-

cated in the central valleys and mid-

Atlantic states. The reports, gener-

ally, respecting peaches are un-

favorable.

A heavy yield of hay is indicated

from Oklahoma northward to the

Dakotas.

## COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, July 2.—Trading on

exchange today was rather brisker, at-

tributable in some measure to good

trading in Elbert; the market was also

measured, attributable to considerable

work done by the local mining stock

market. When the trading in these shares first opened

last week, it was the particular

manipulation known as a bear raid

was to be tried on the stock, and be-

fore many sales had been recorded the

stock touched 34, which is about eight

cents lower than the price at which the

stock was first offered. The common list was without

features.

**MINES.**

Acadia..... 18..... 18

Anaconda..... 18..... 18

Argentine..... 18..... 18

Black Bell..... 18..... 18

Black Hawk..... 18..... 18

C. C. Con..... 18..... 18

Coronado..... 18..... 18

Dante..... 18..... 18

Deer Creek..... 18..... 18

Elbert..... 18..... 18

El Paso..... 18..... 18

Gold King..... 18..... 18

Golden Eagle..... 18..... 18

Golden Eagle (Ld.)..... 18..... 18

Golden Eagle..... 18..... 18

Golden Eagle..... 18..... 18